

the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

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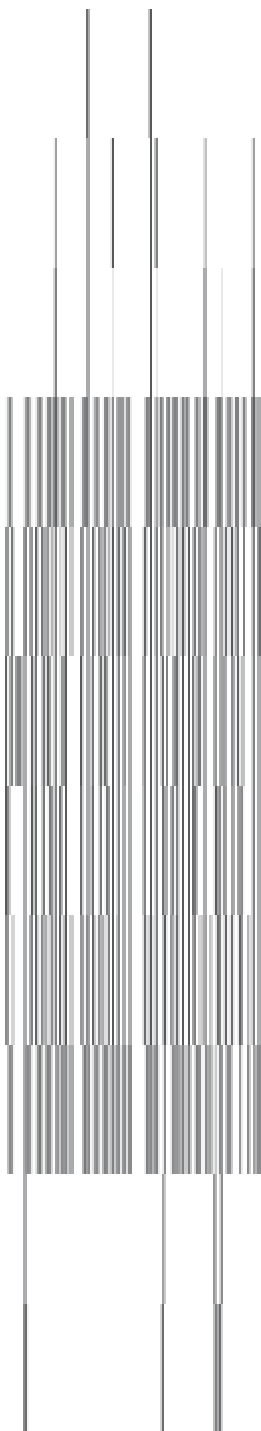
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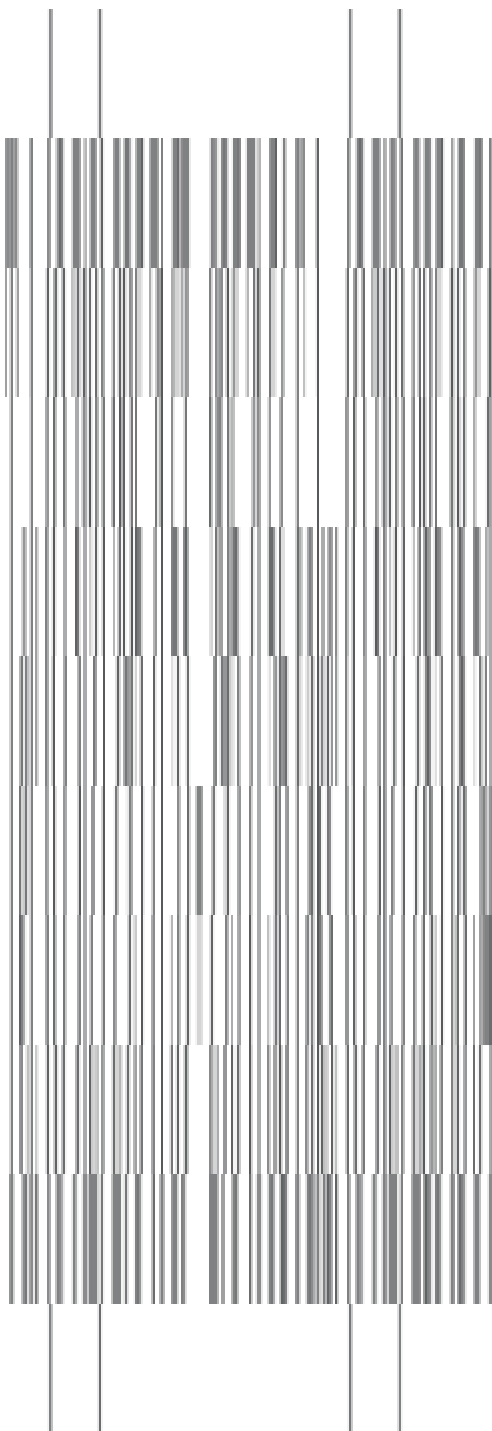
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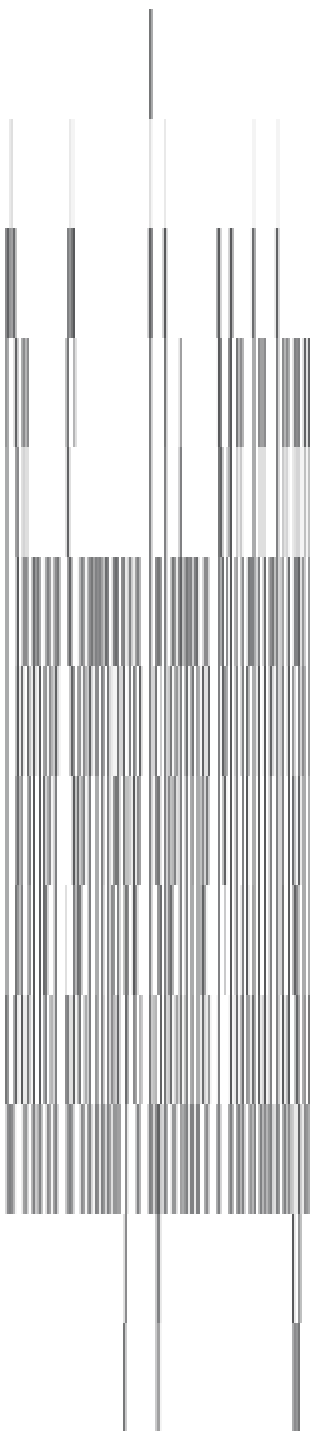
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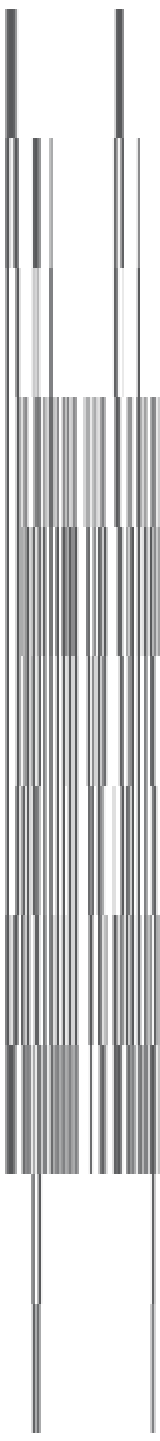
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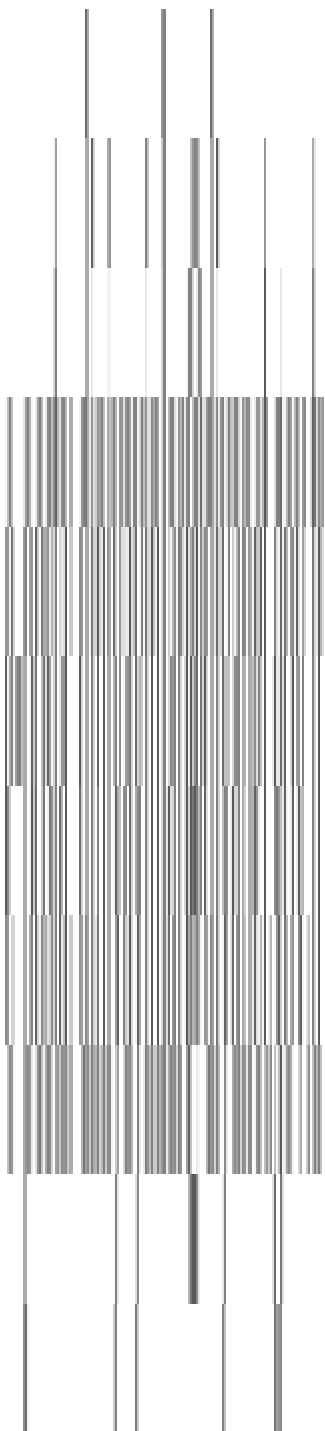
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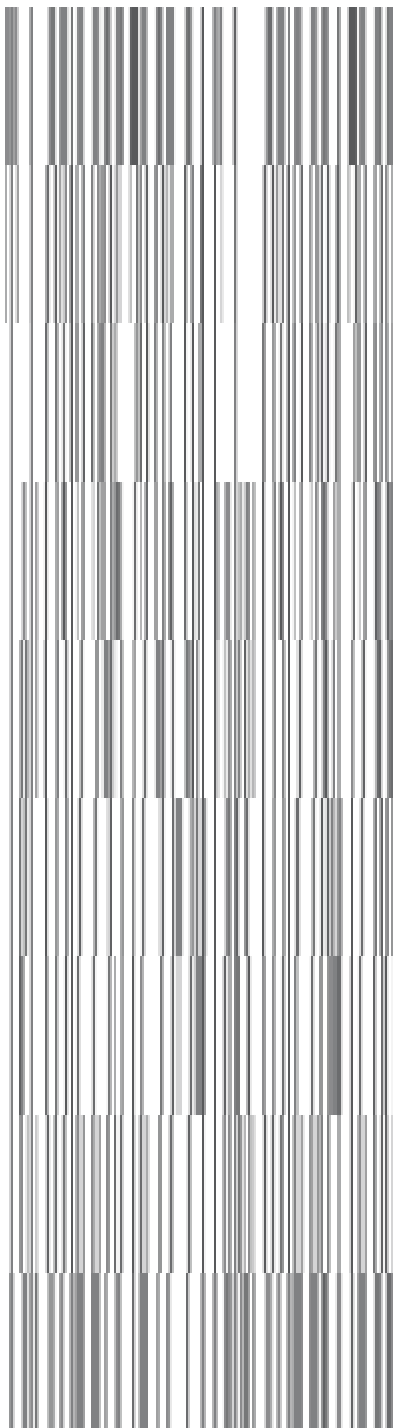


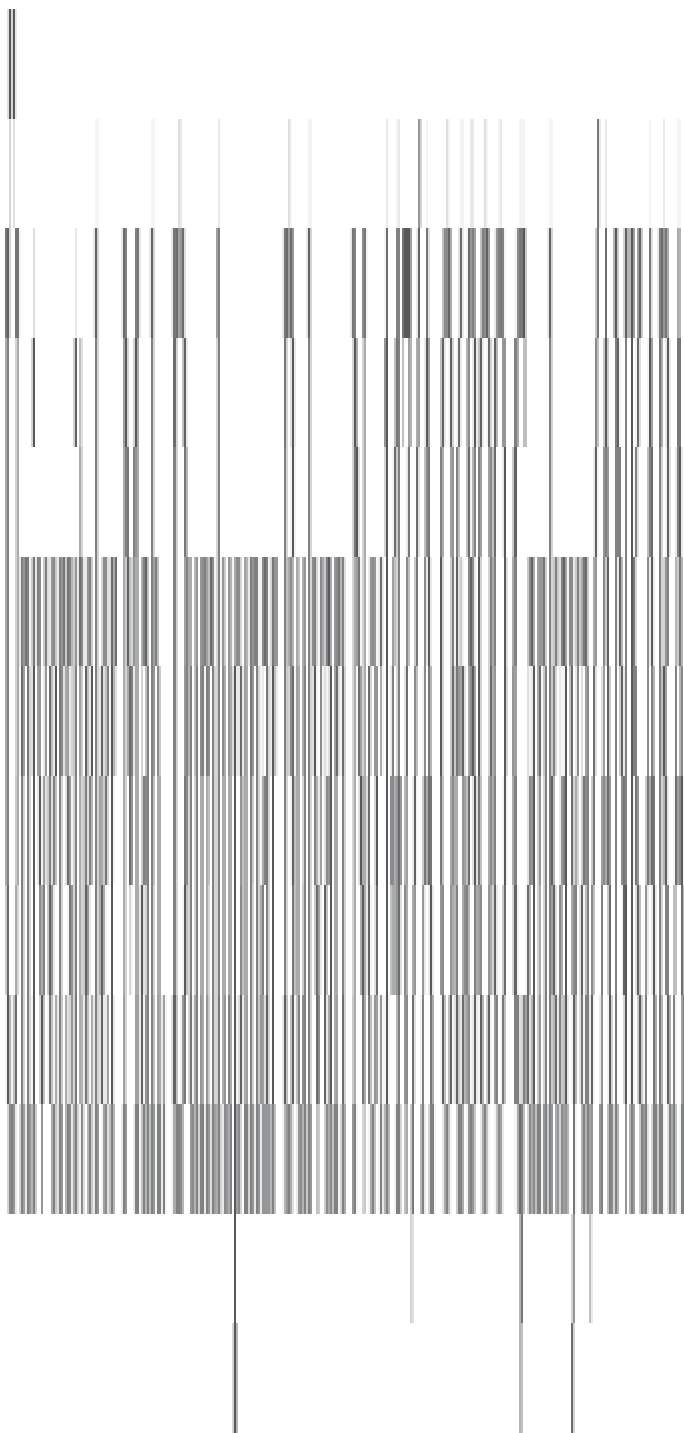


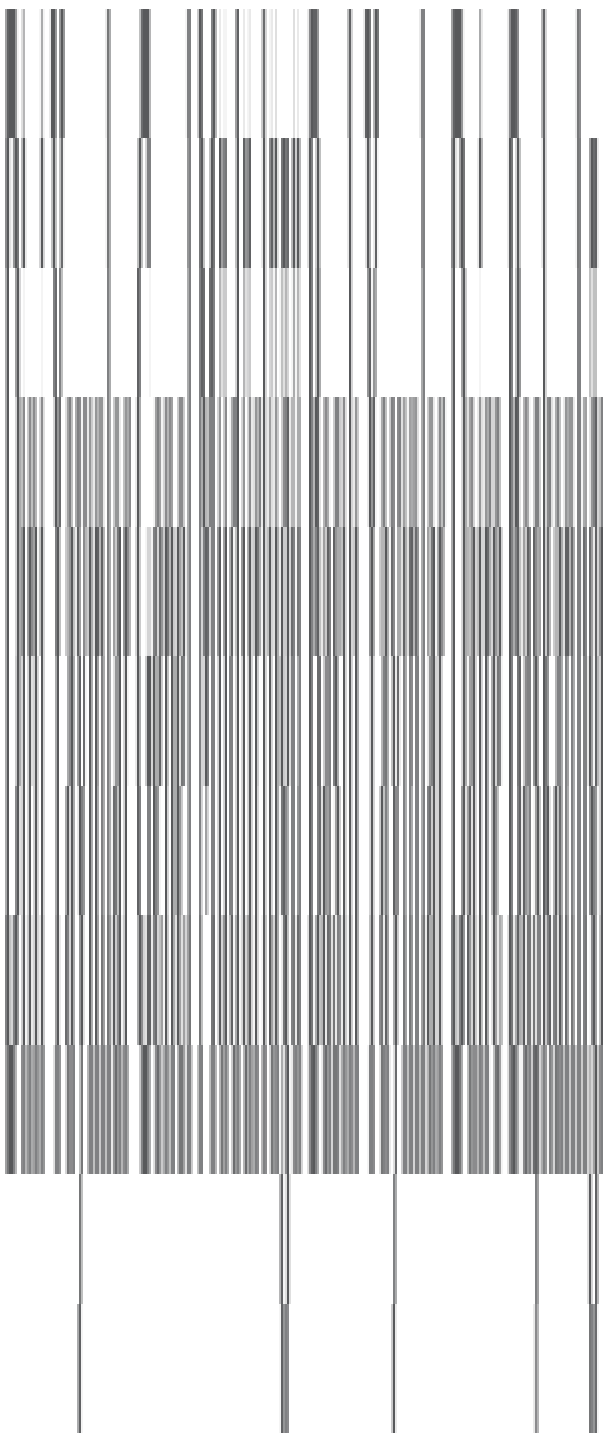


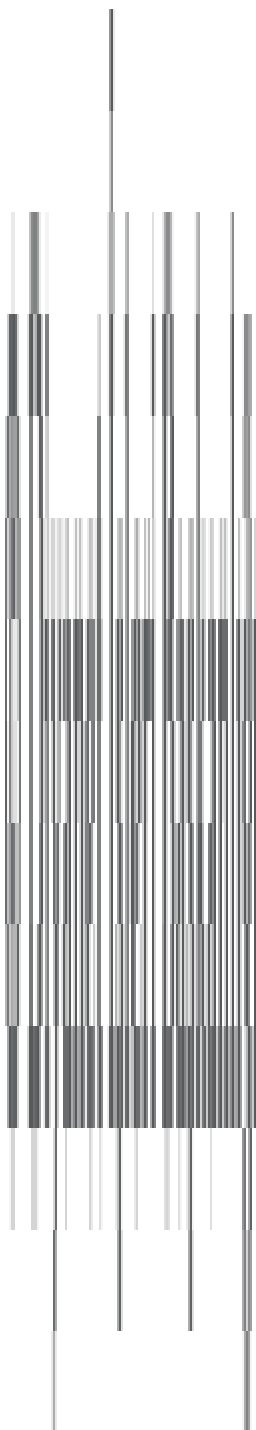


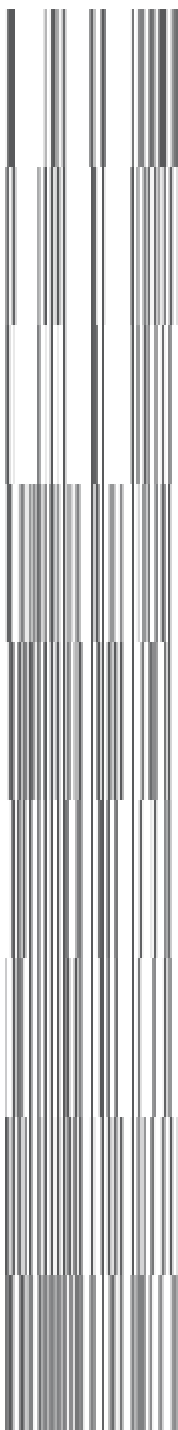


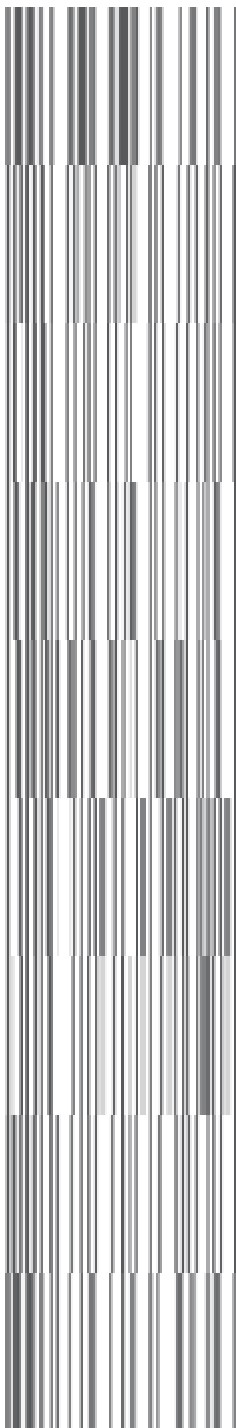


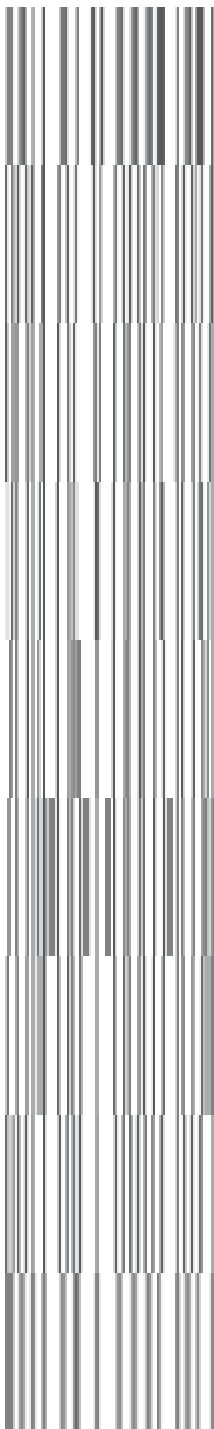


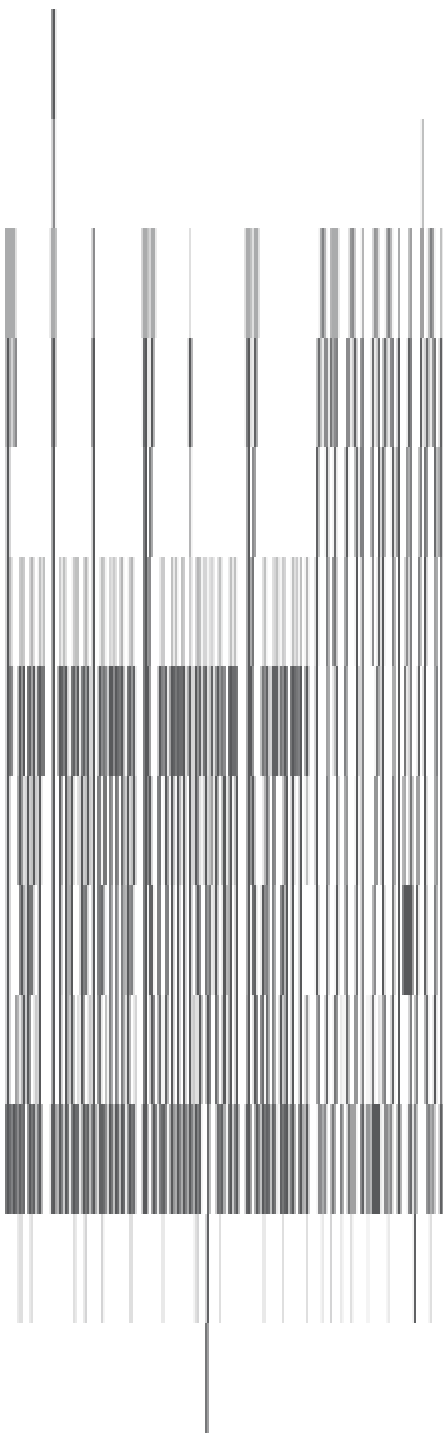


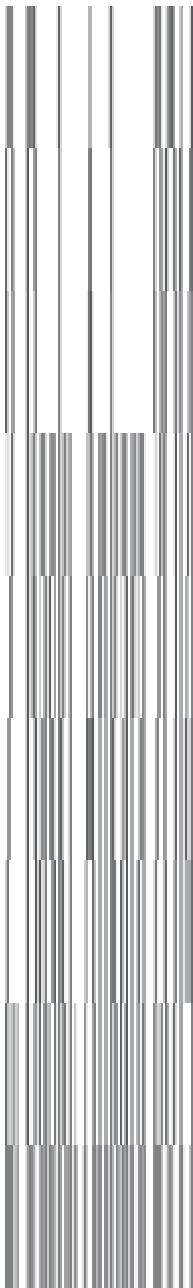


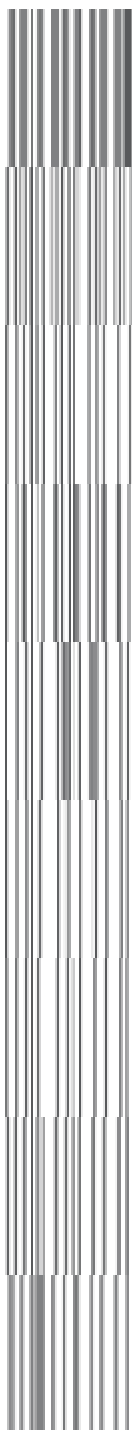


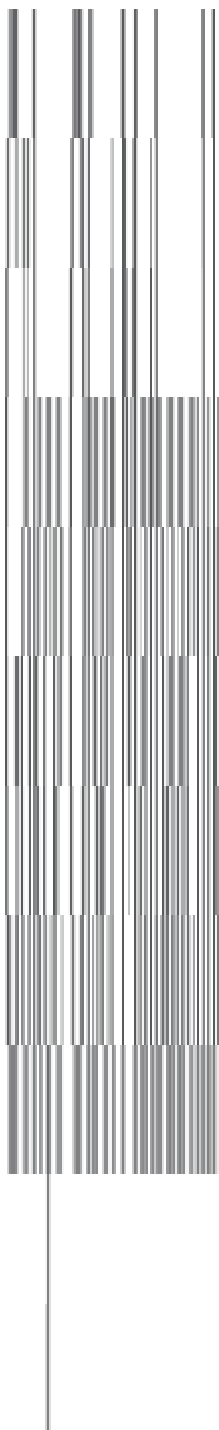




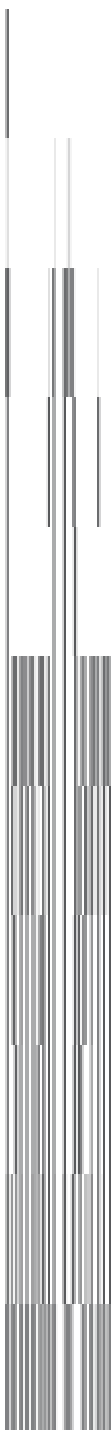


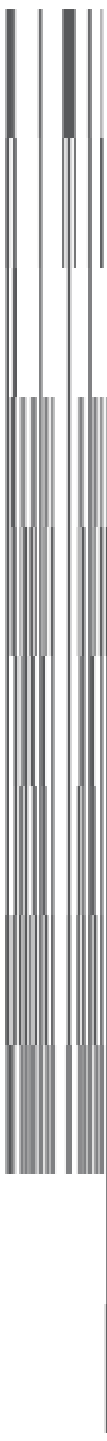




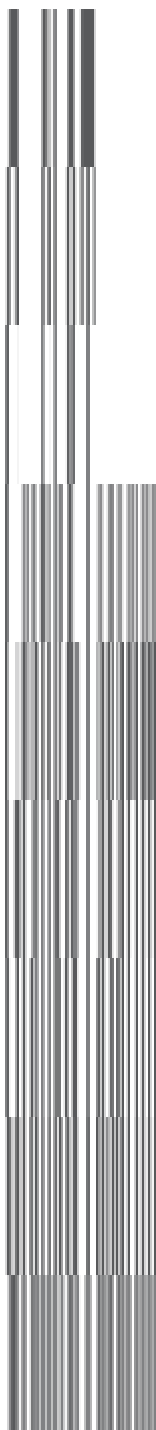


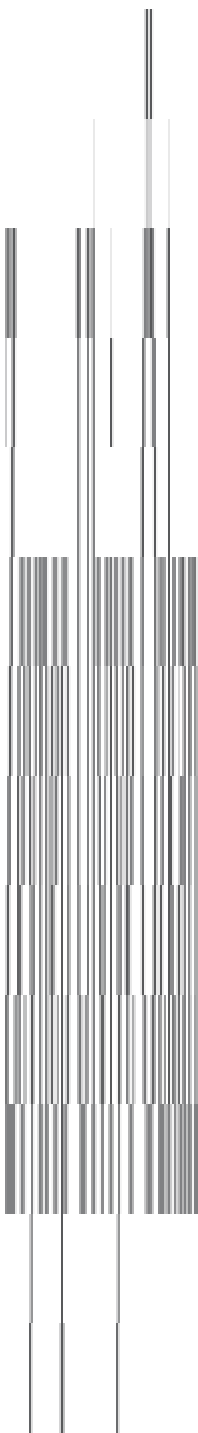




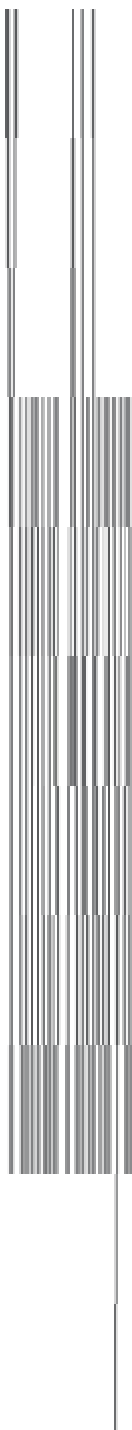


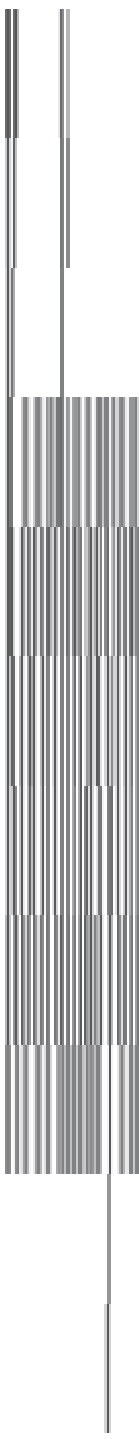


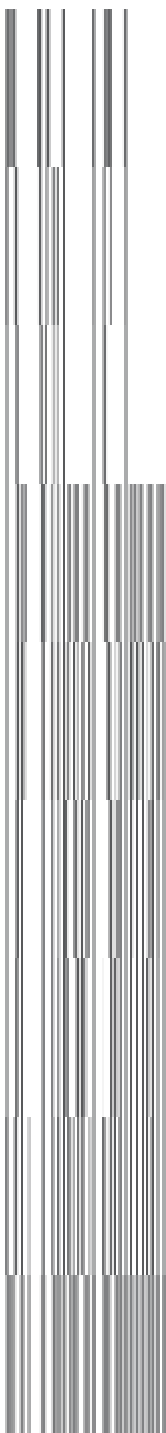


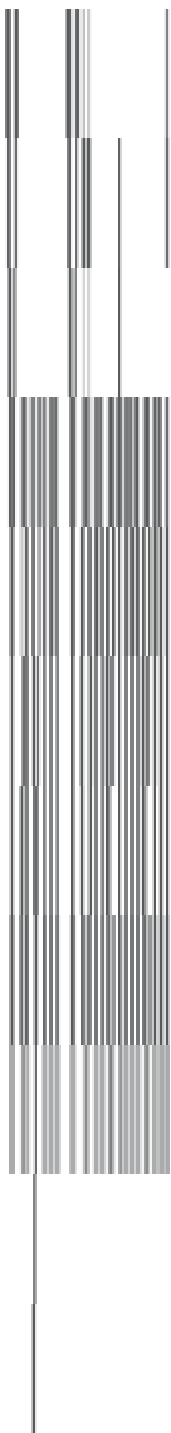


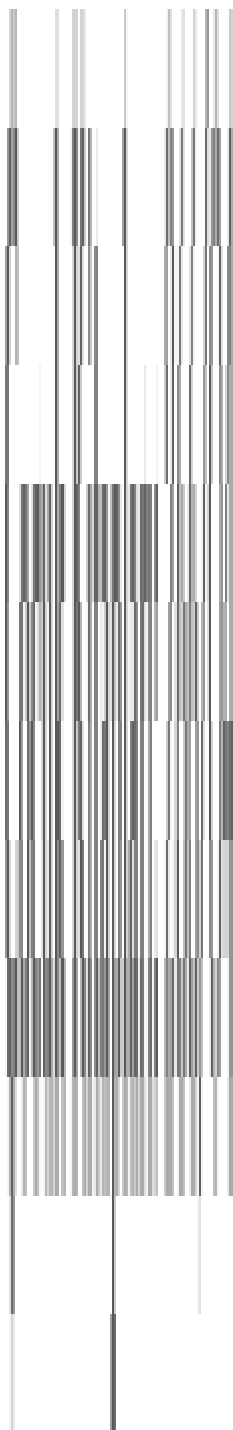


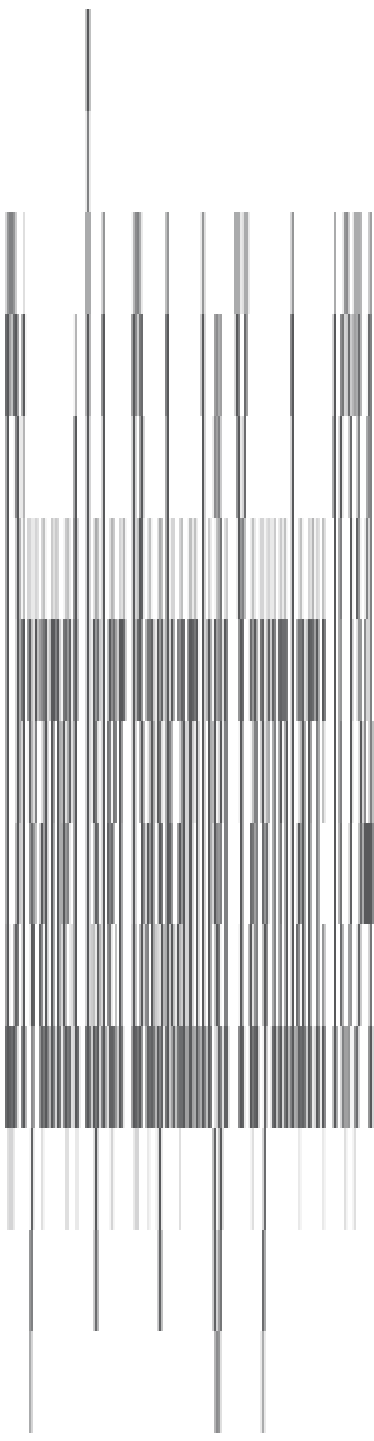






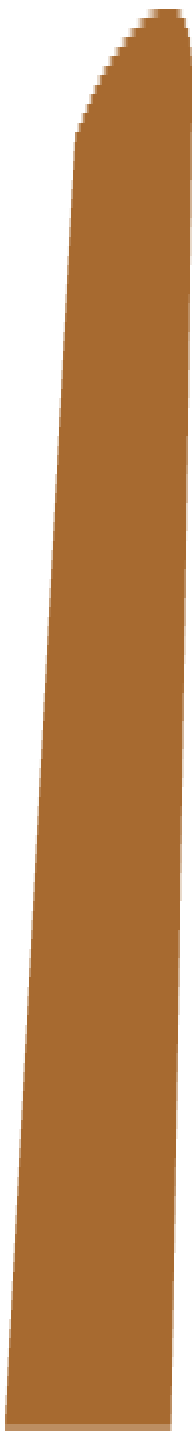


















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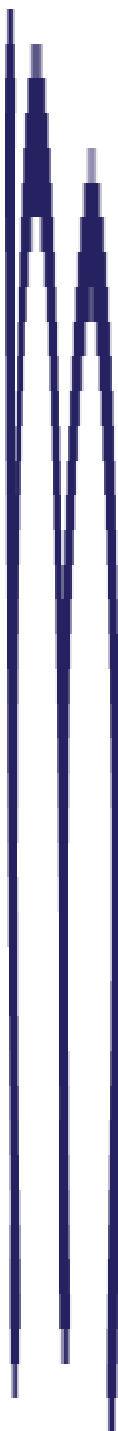






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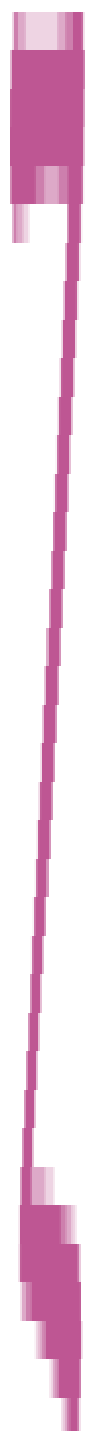












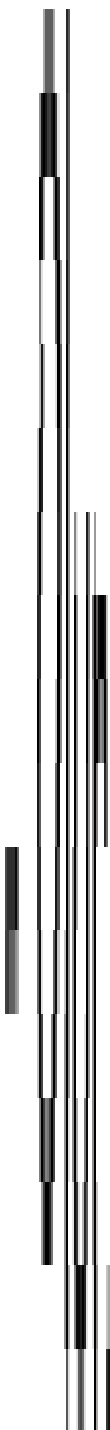


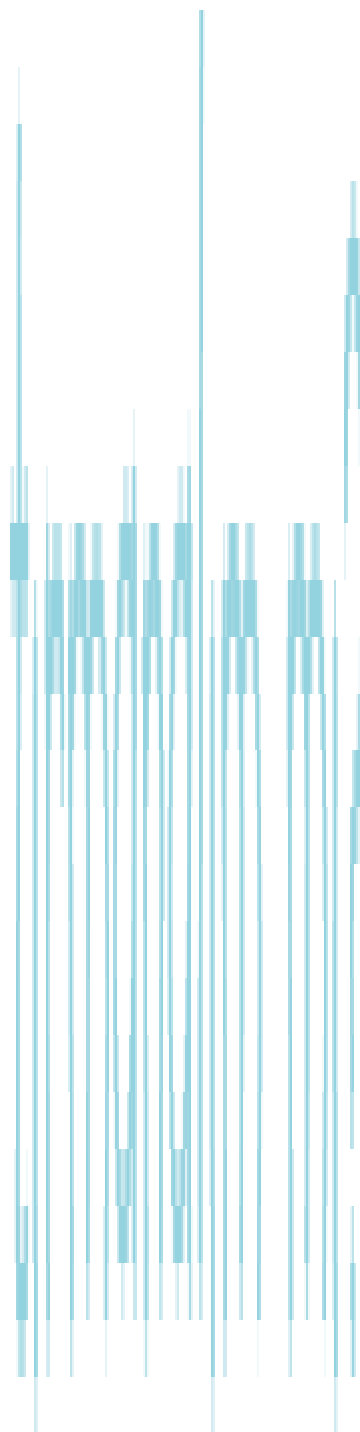


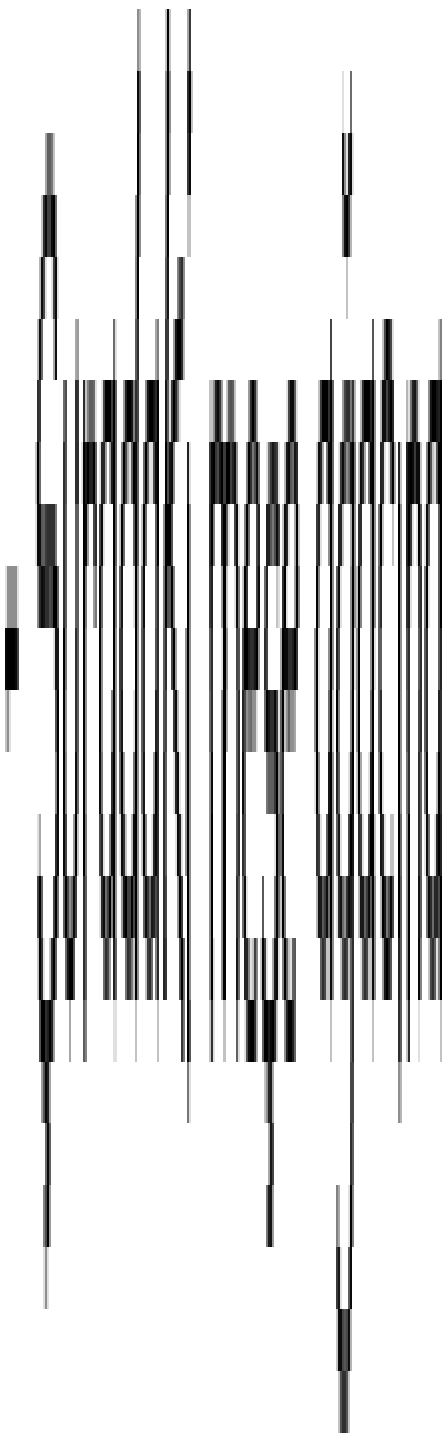


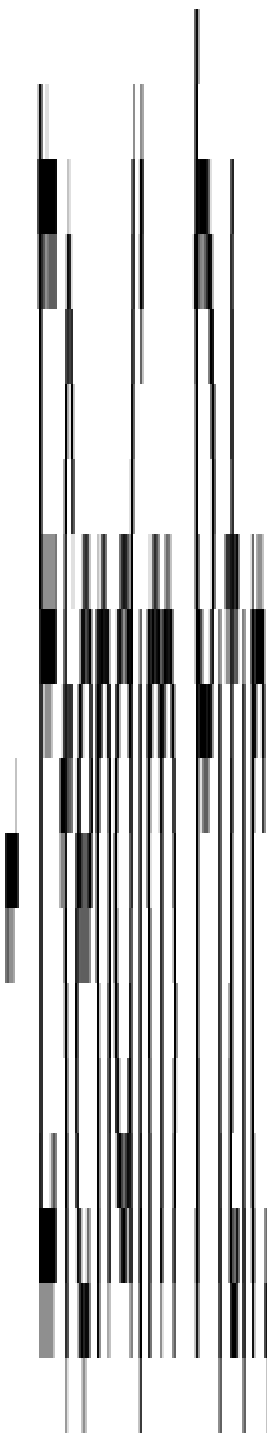




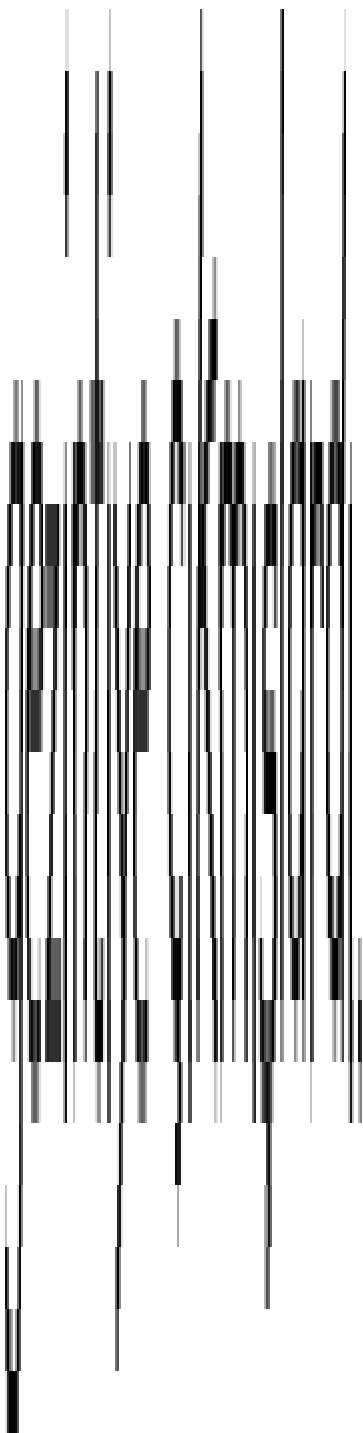


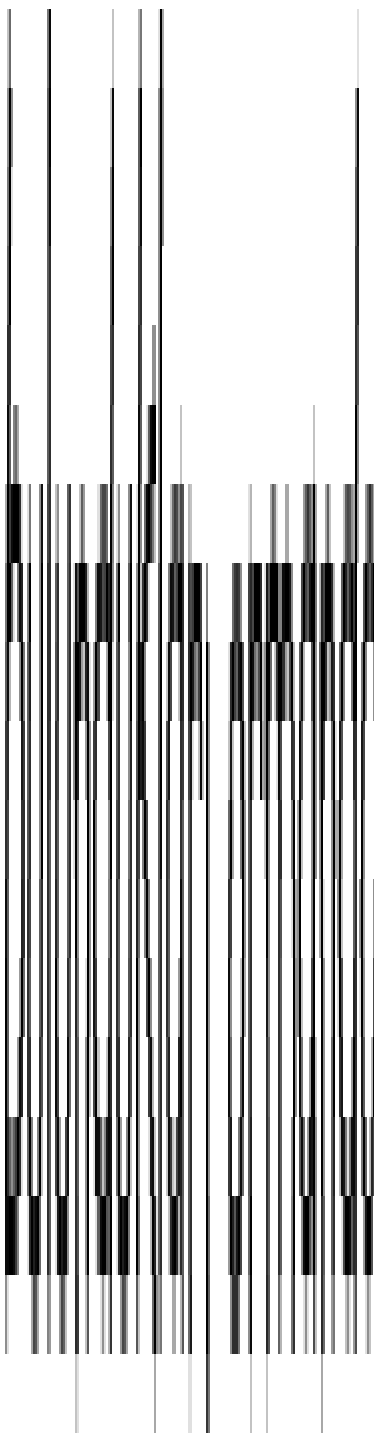


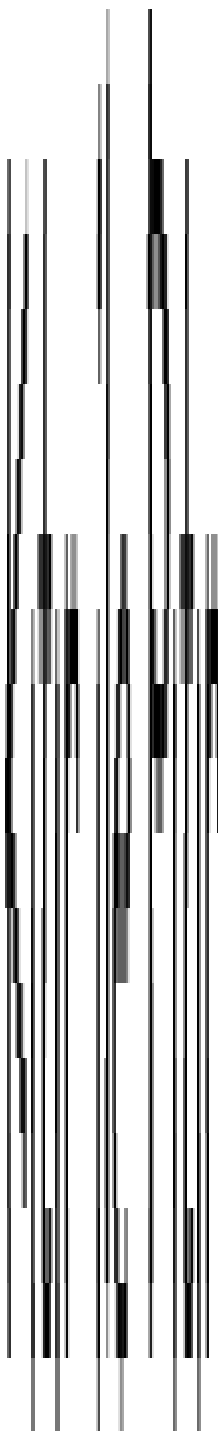






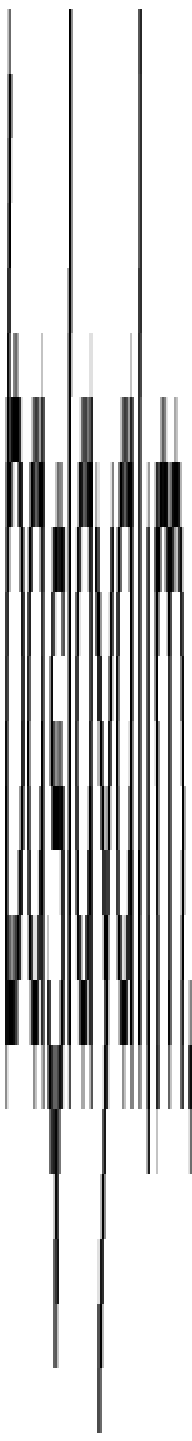


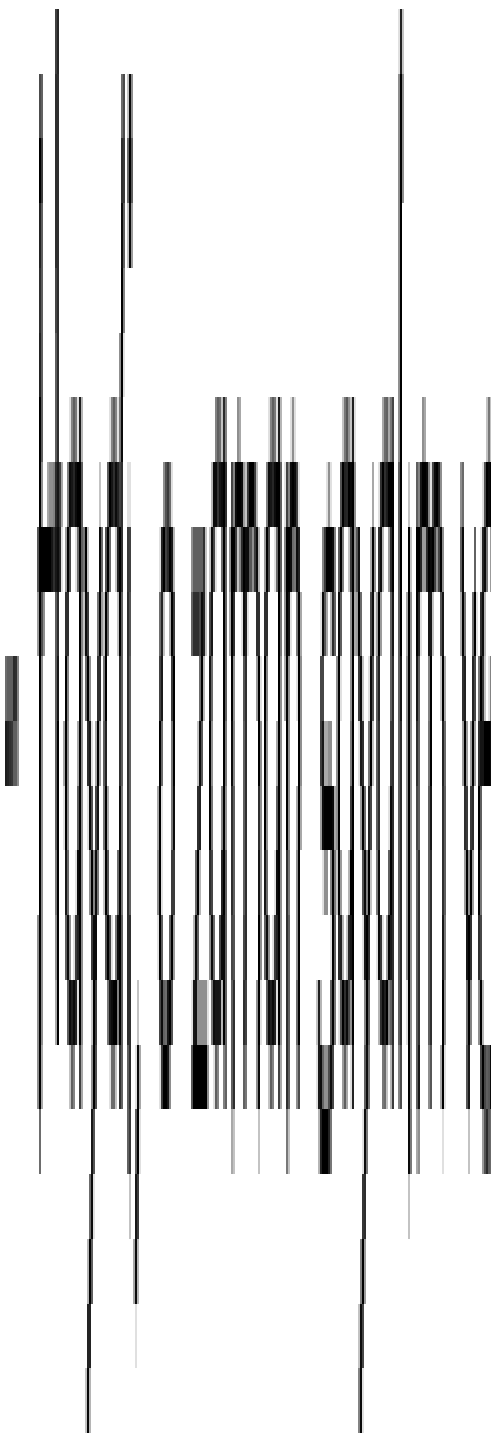


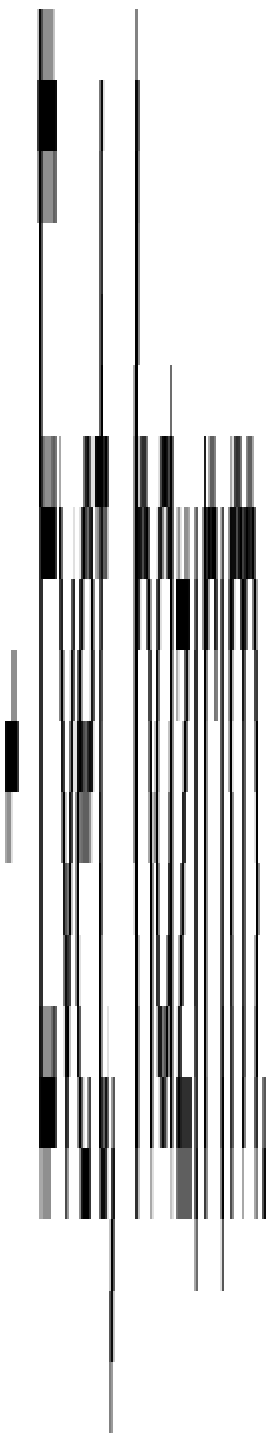


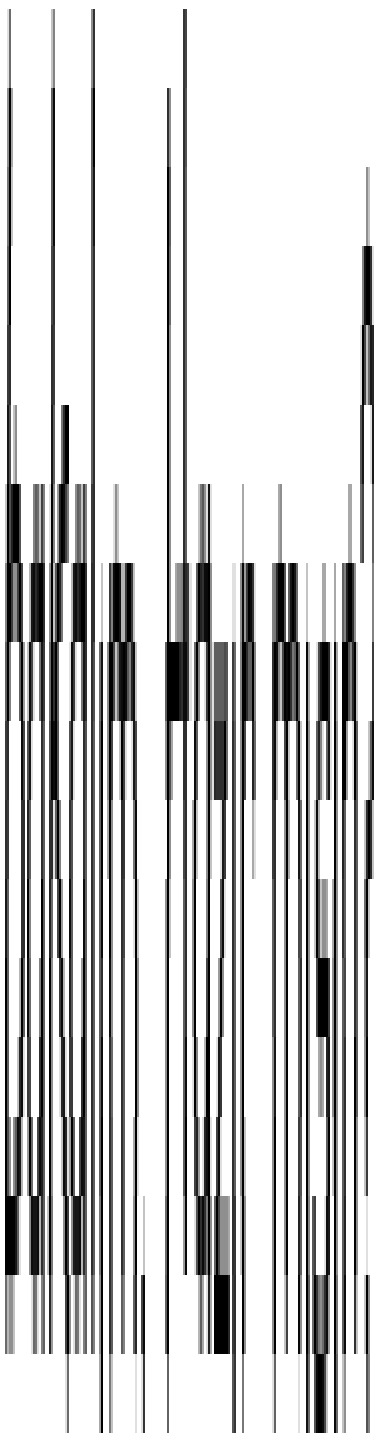


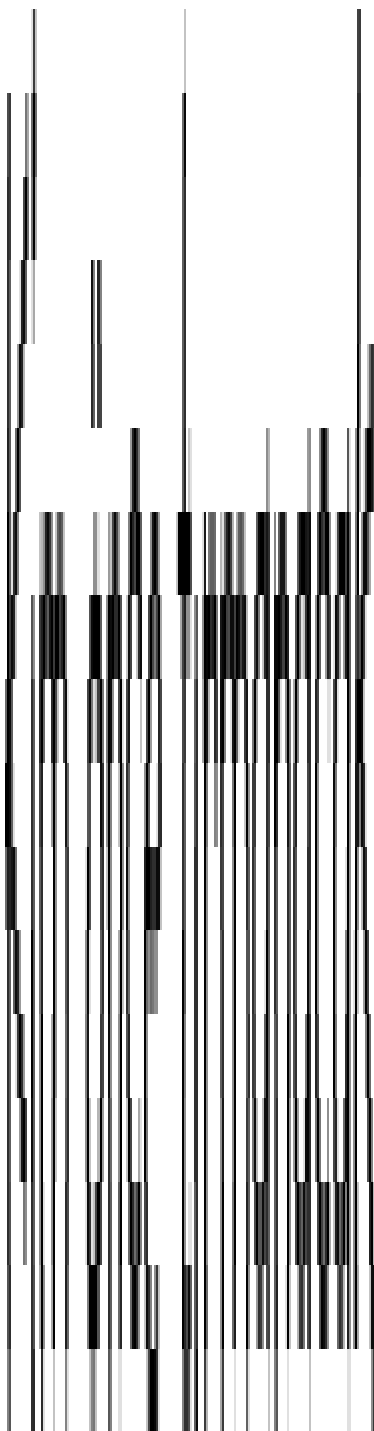


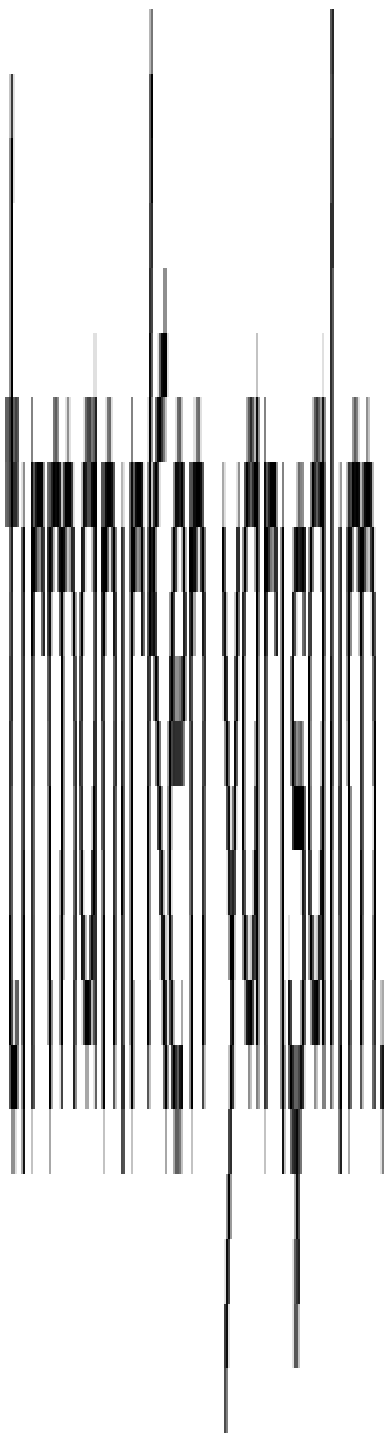


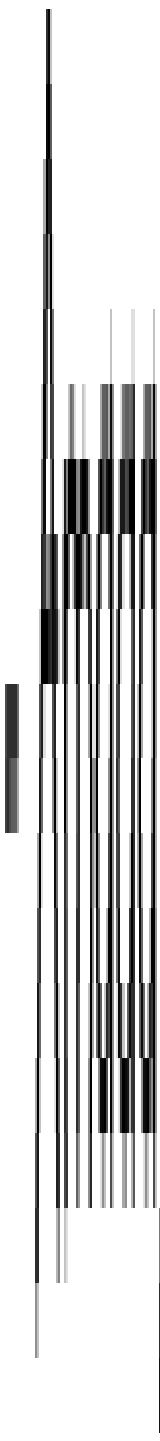






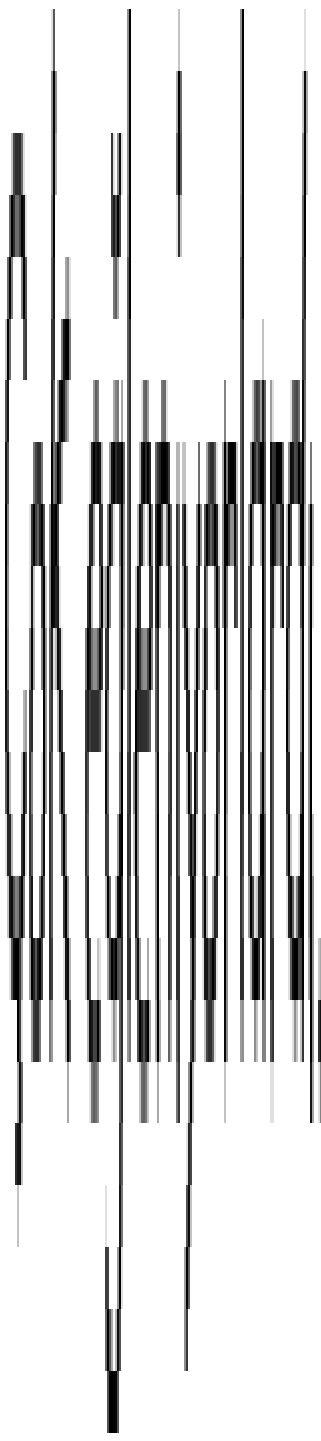


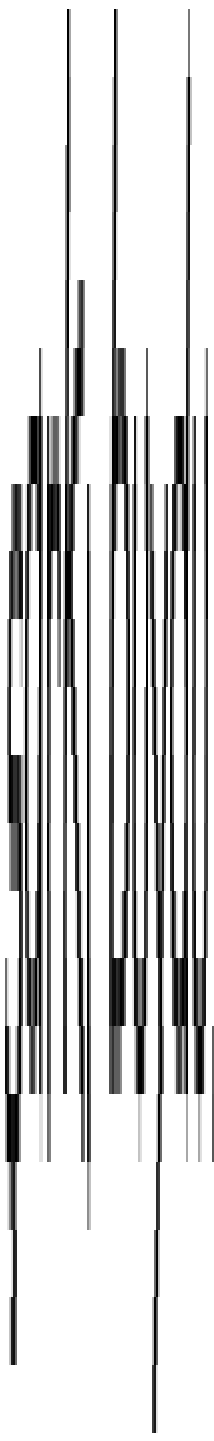


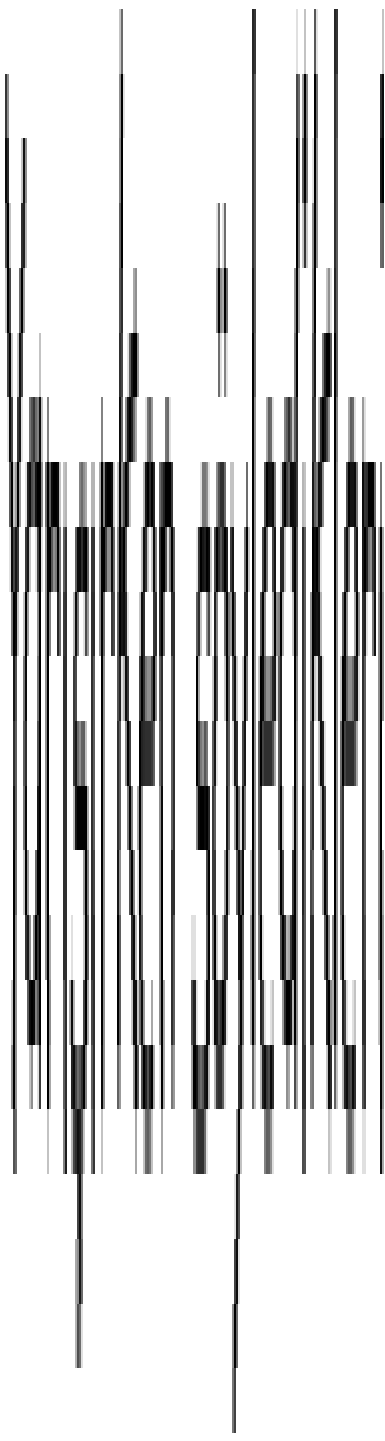


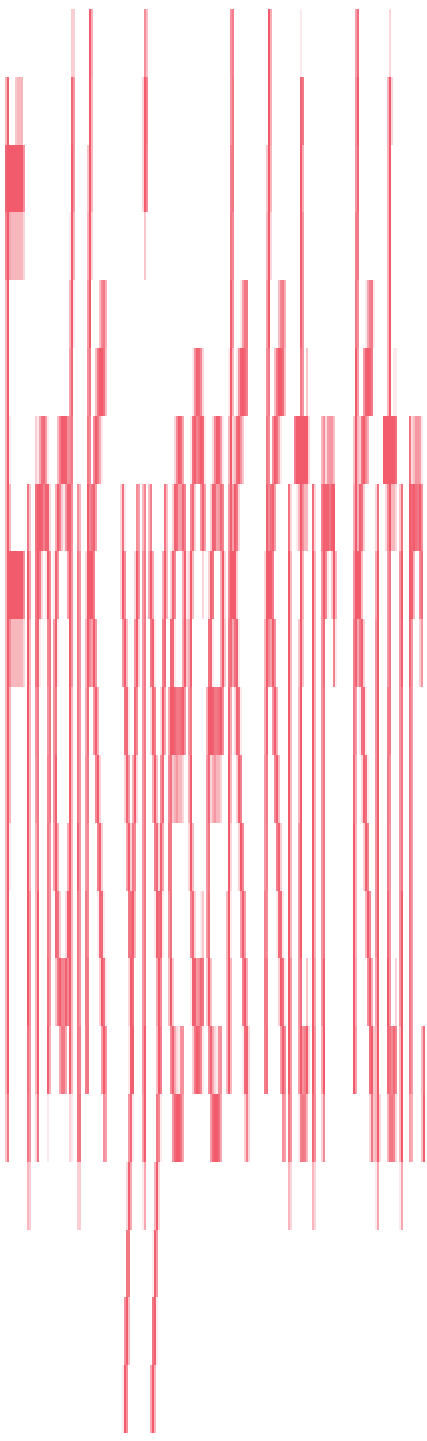


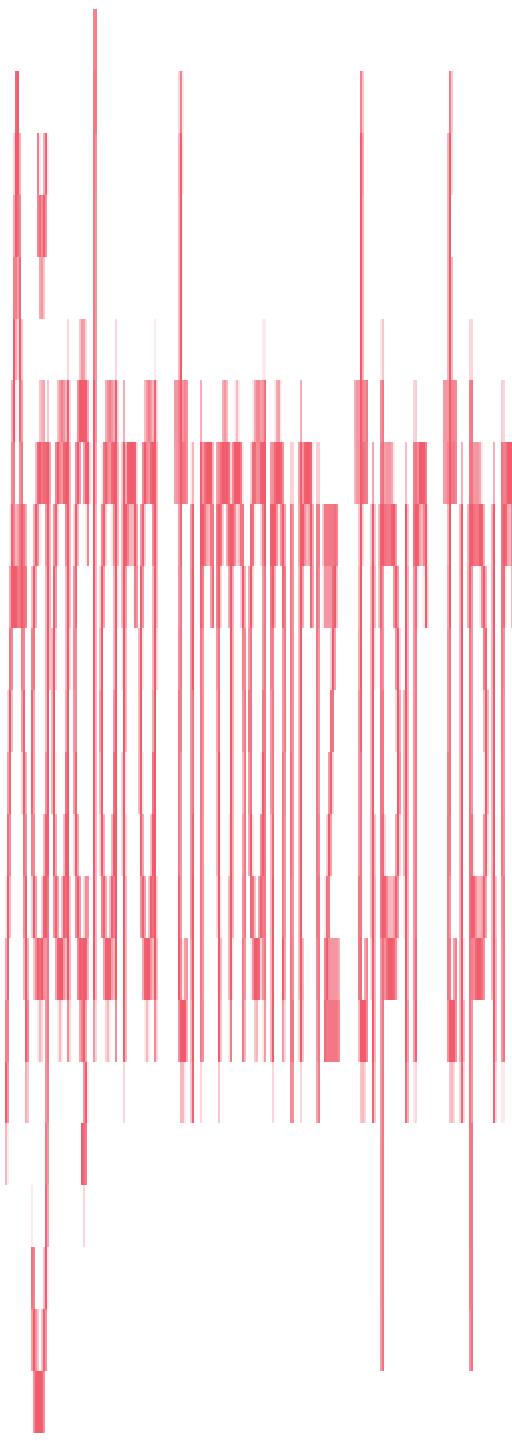


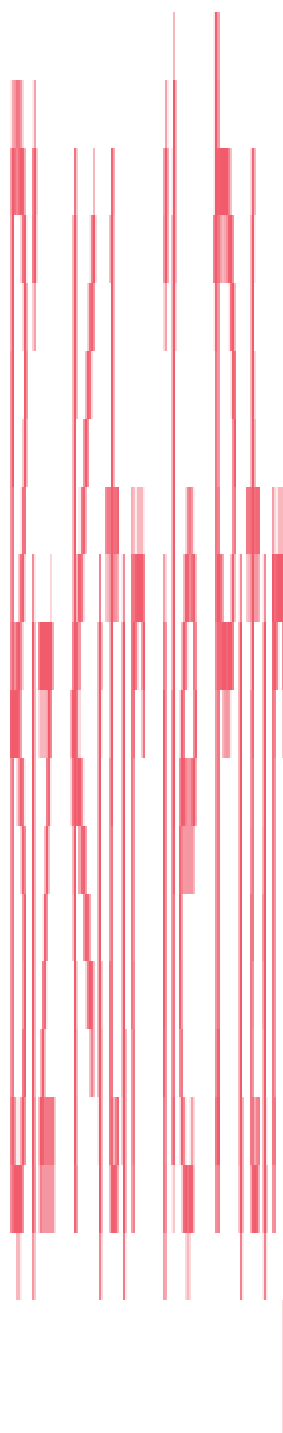






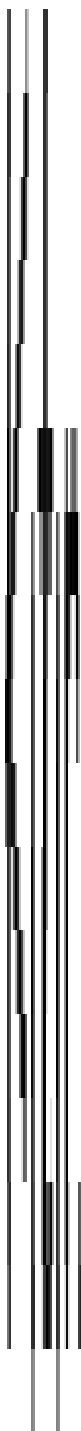


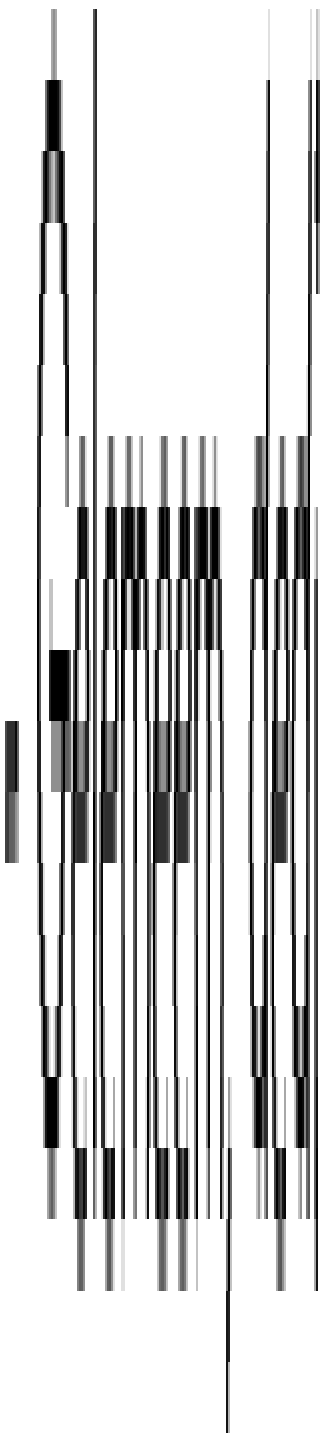




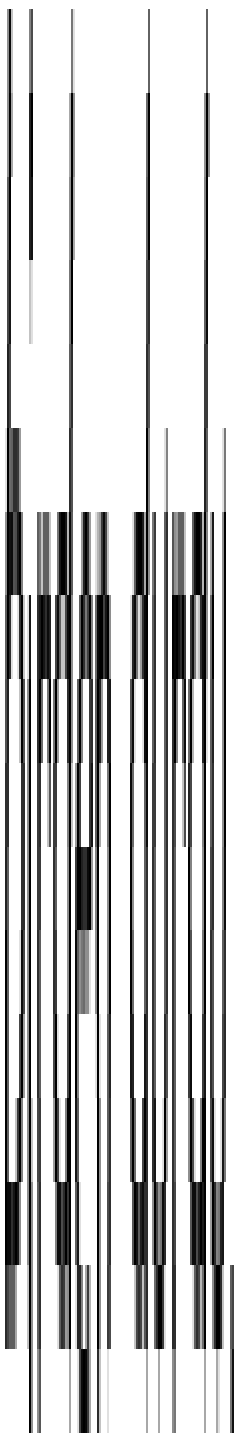


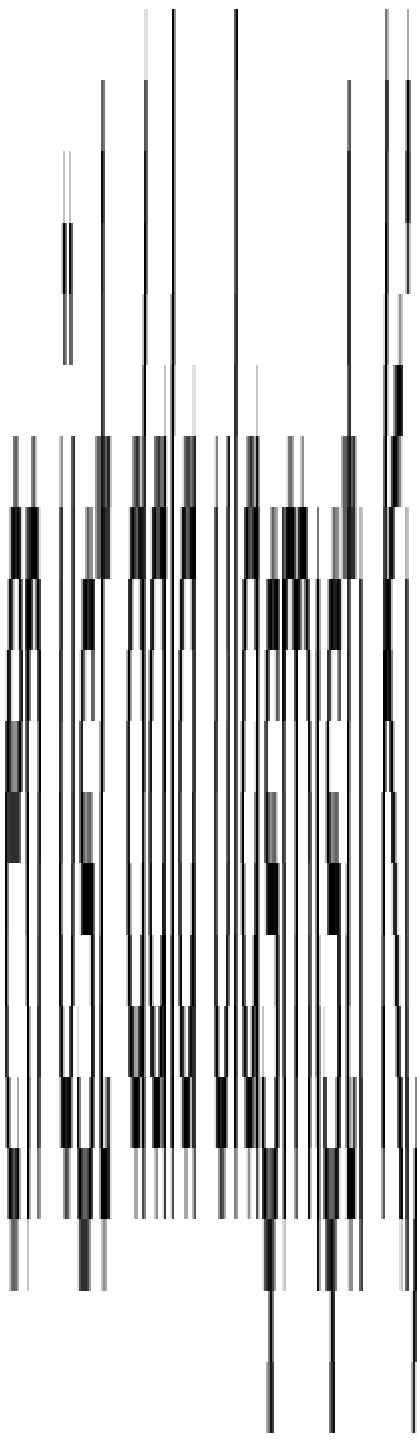


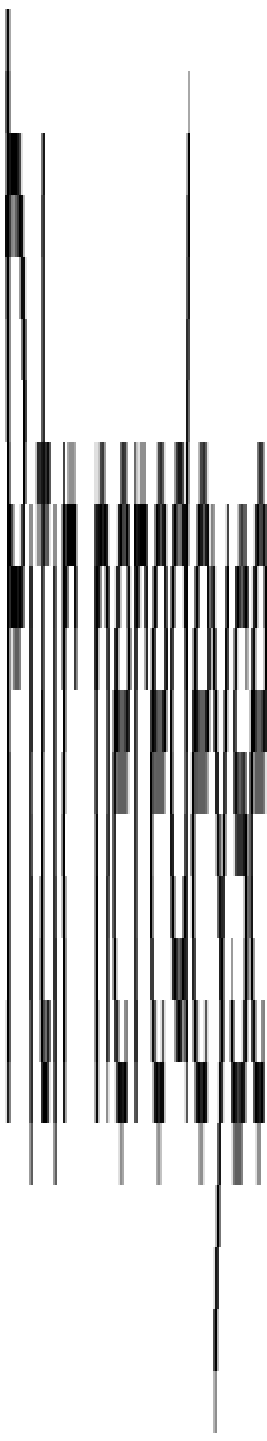






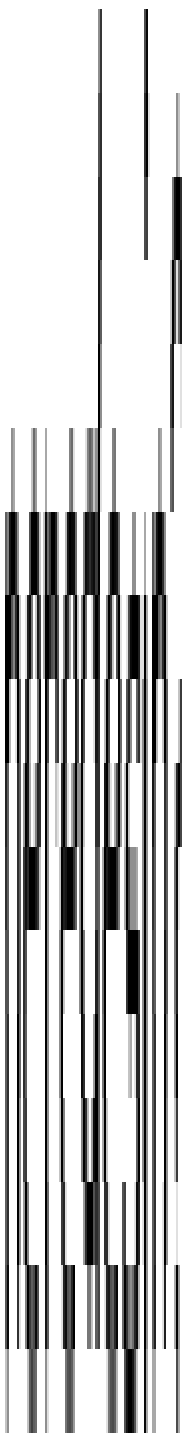


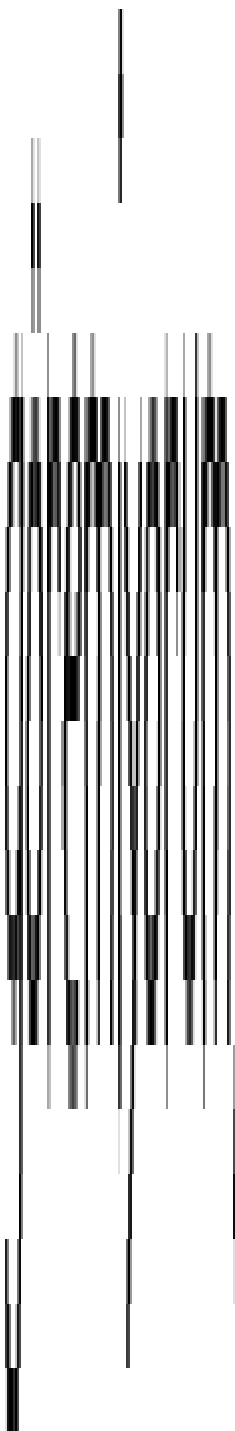


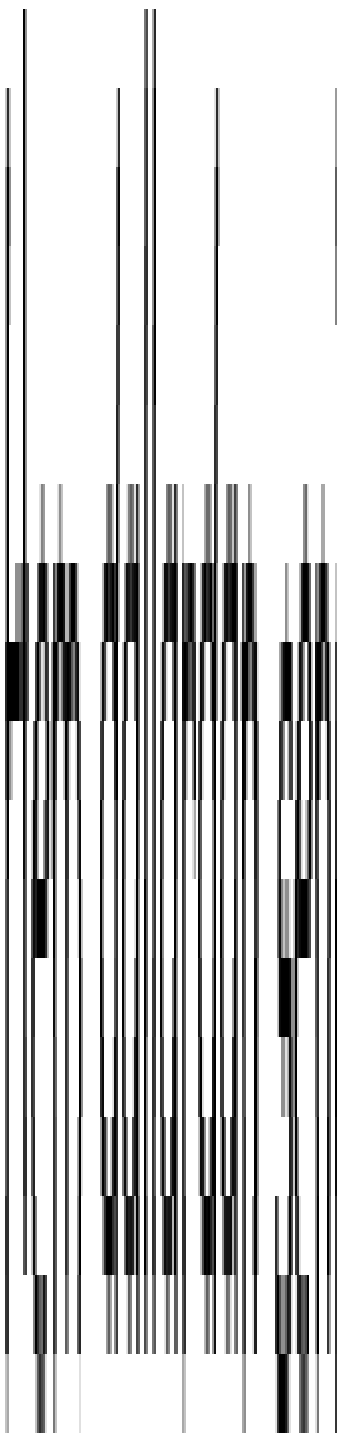


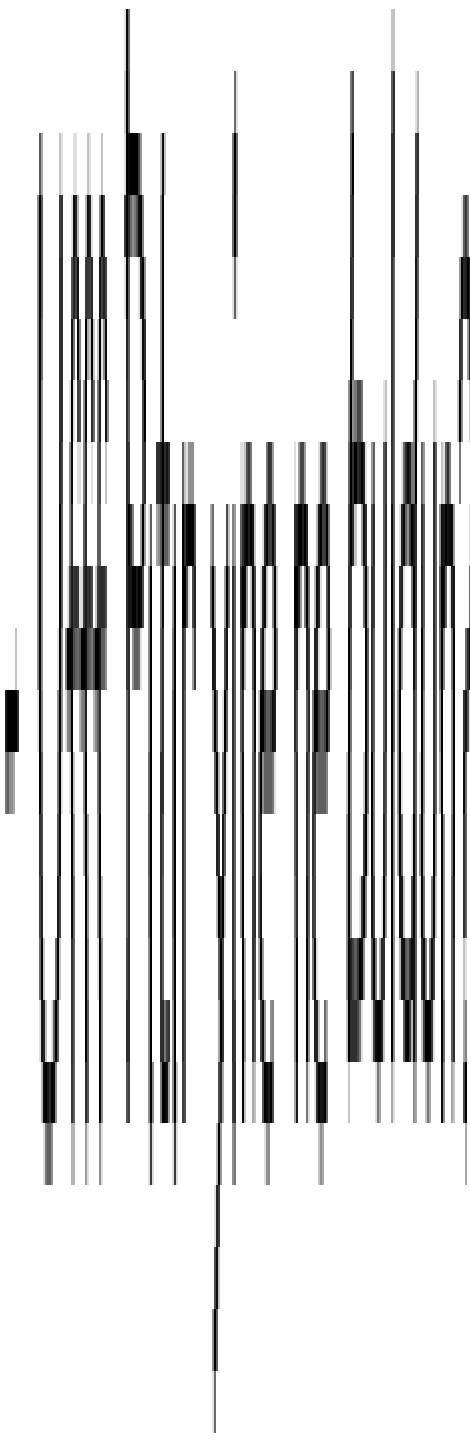


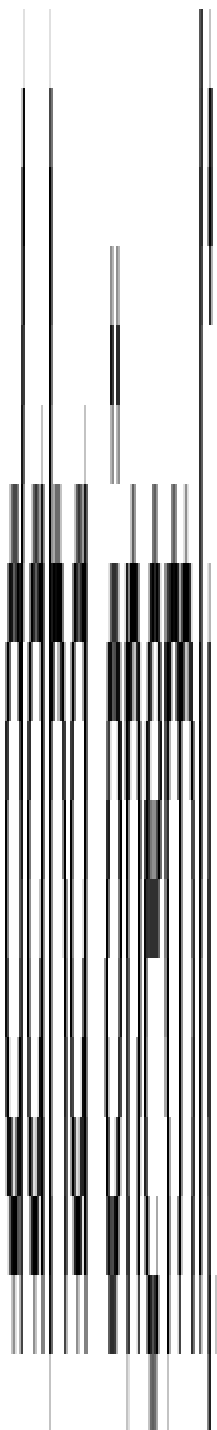


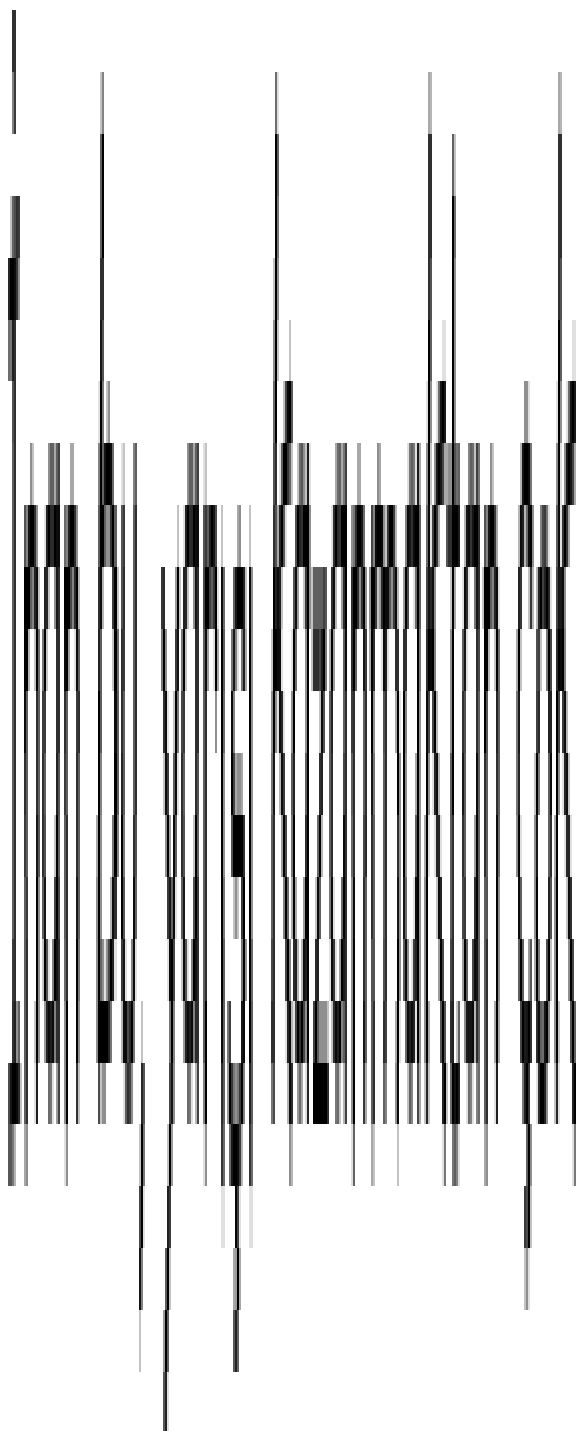


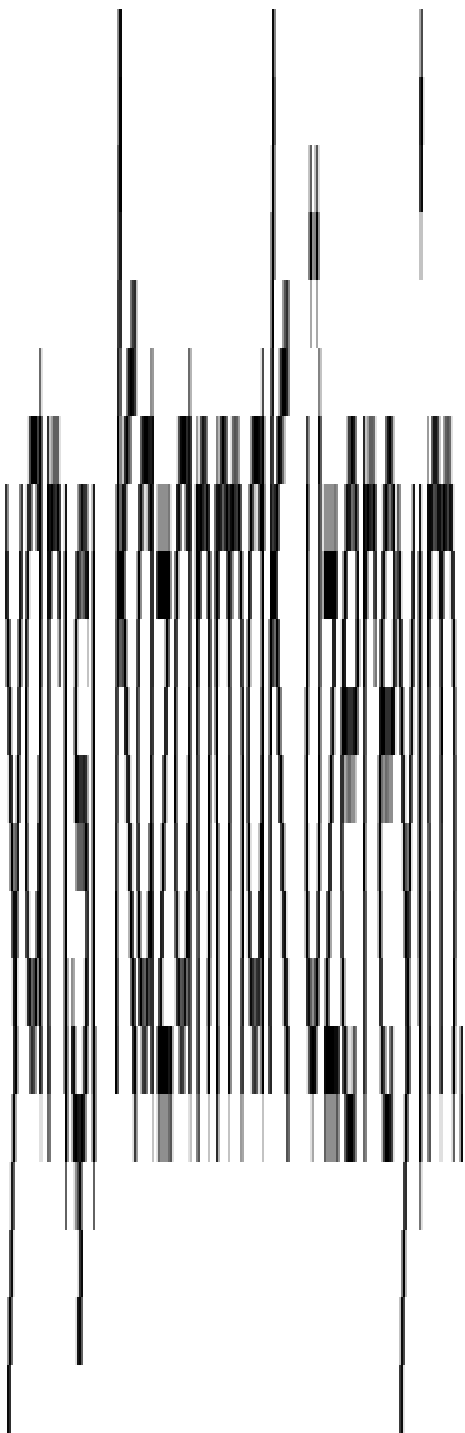


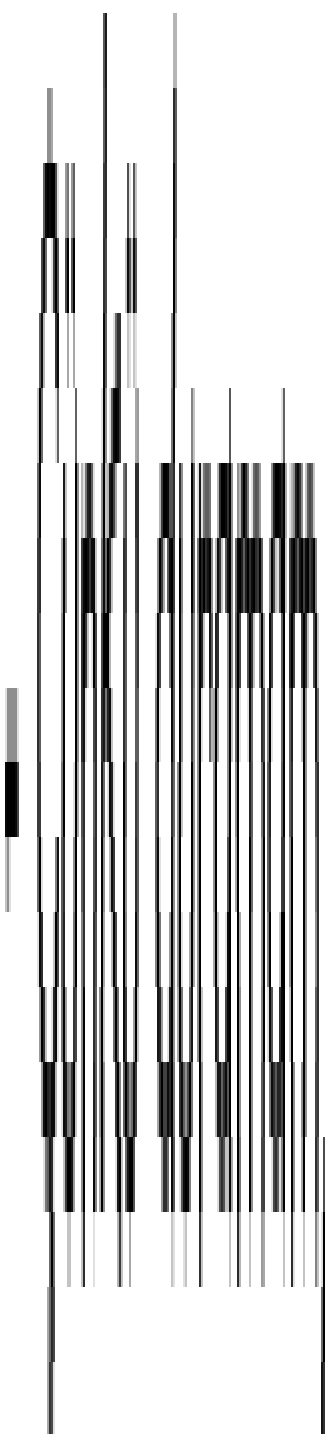








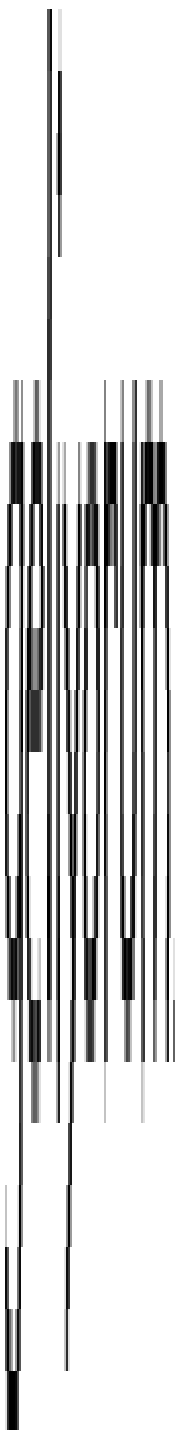


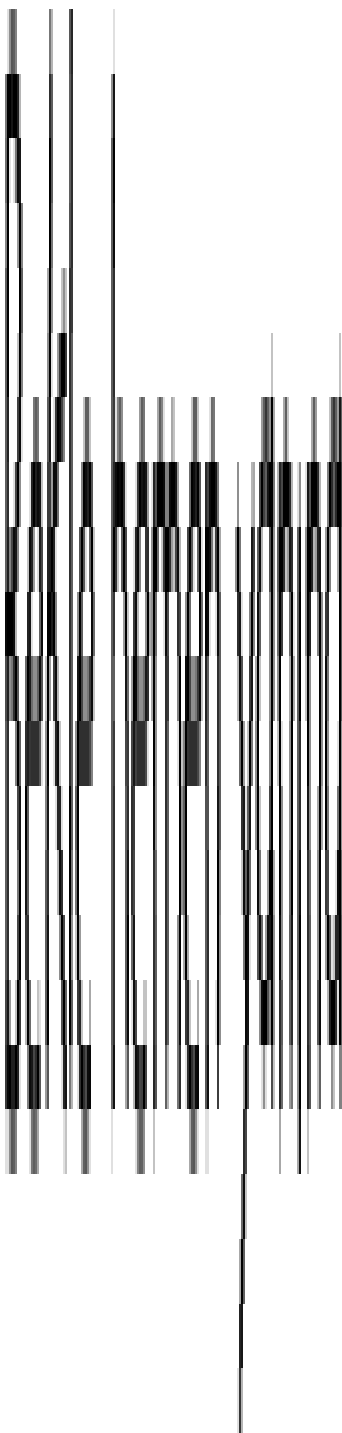


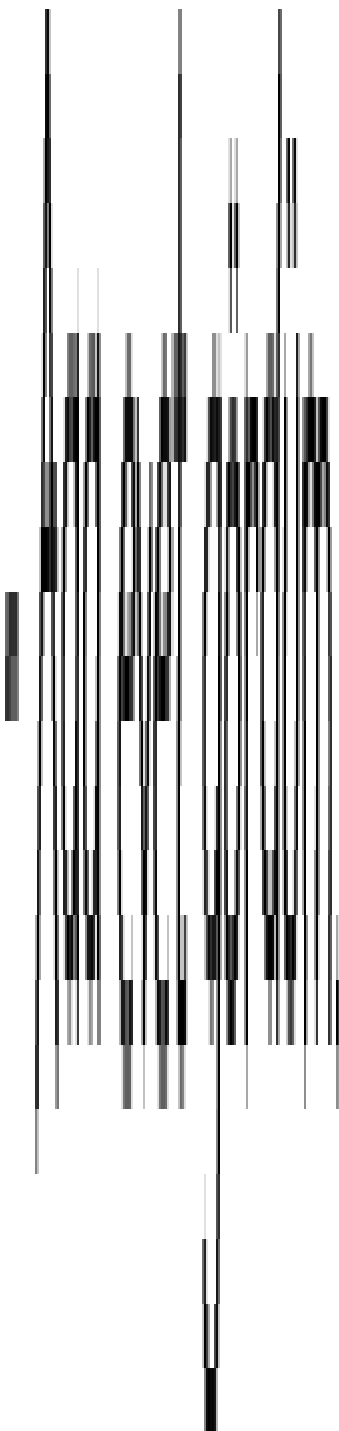


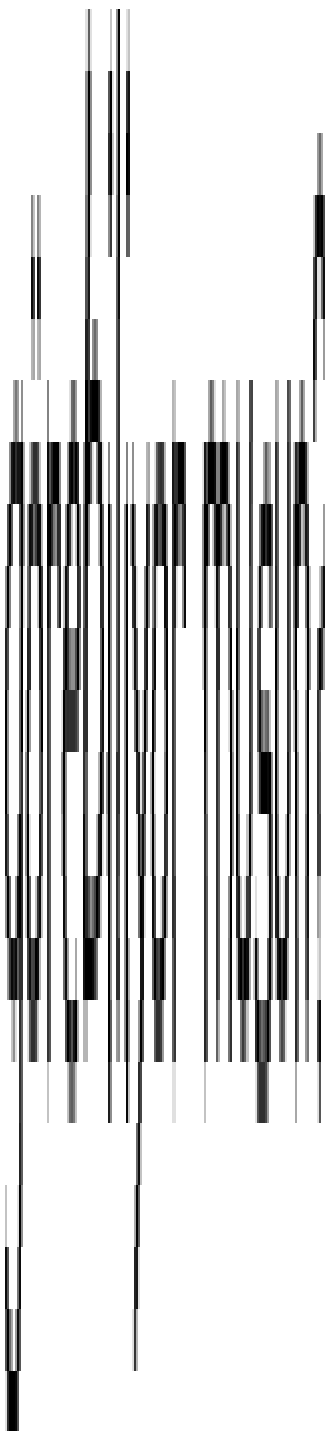












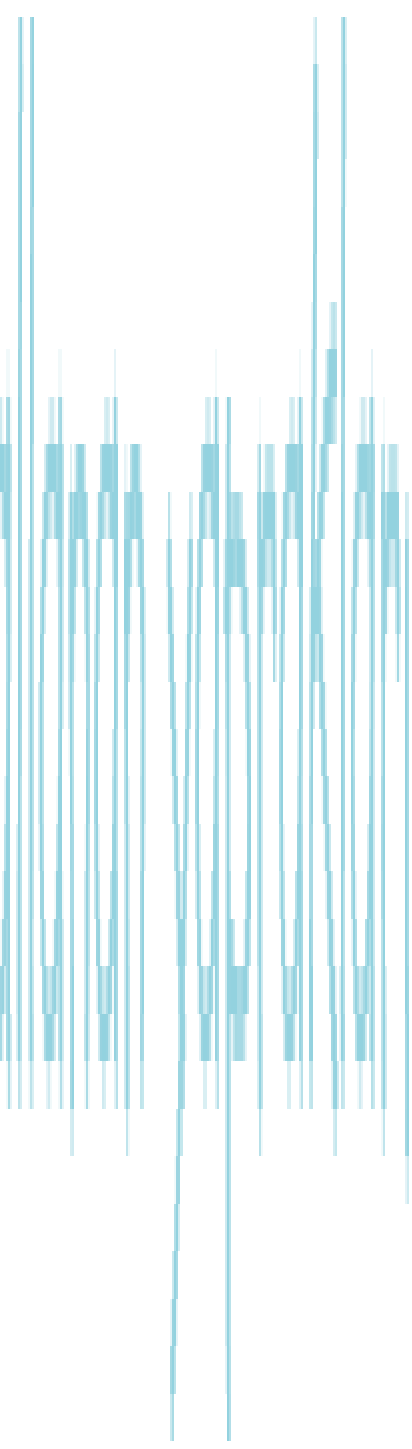
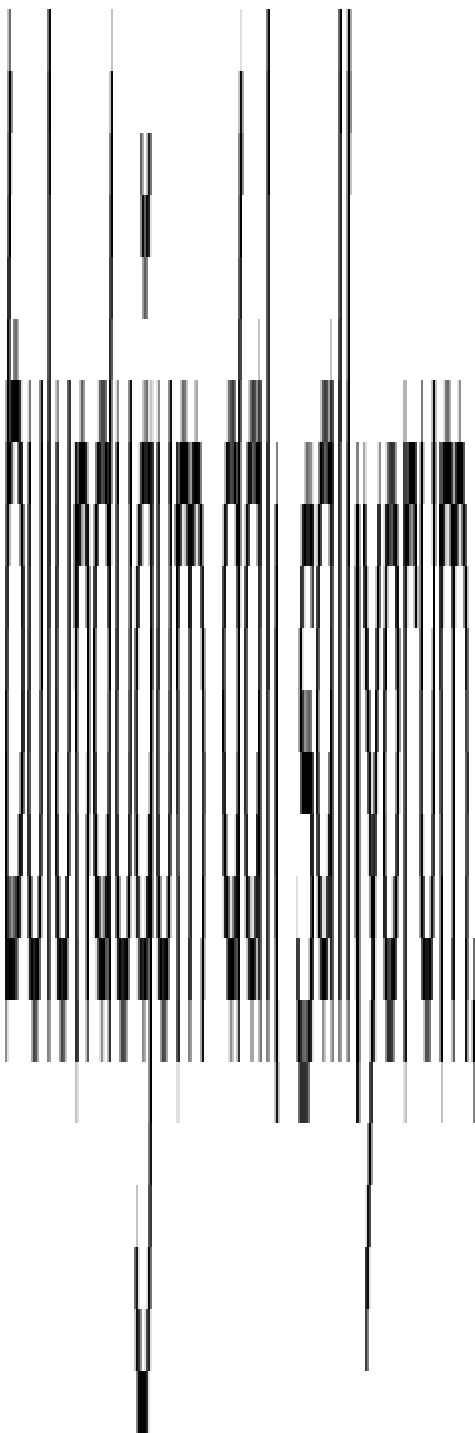


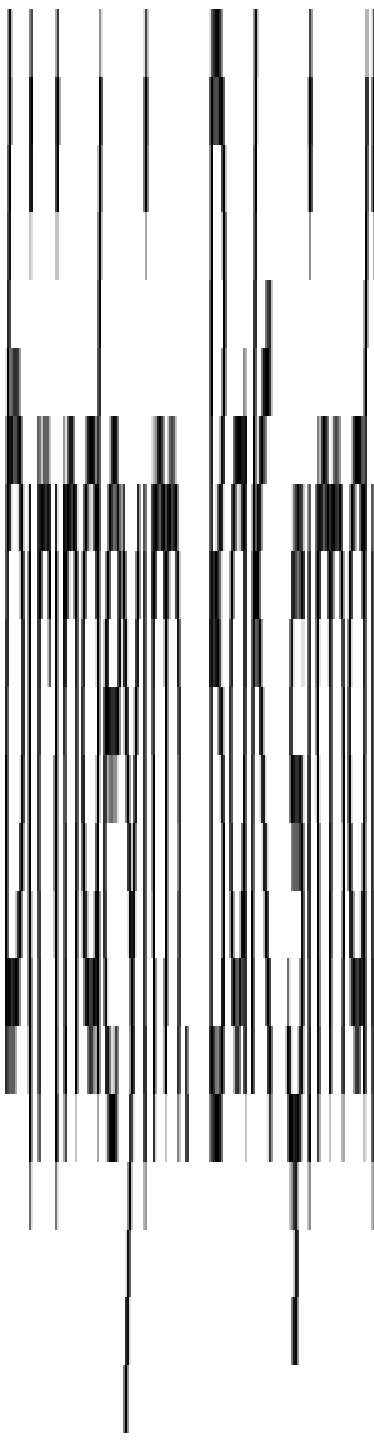
Figure 1. Satisfaction with the current situation in the country.

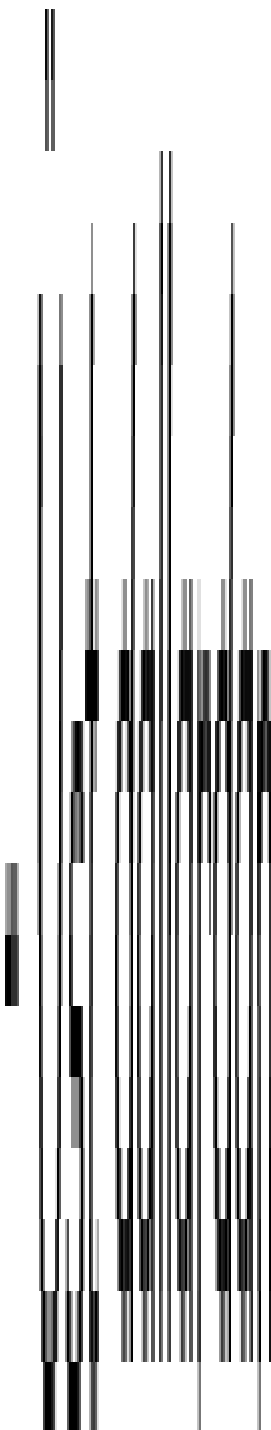
The chart displays the percentage of respondents who are satisfied or dissatisfied with the current situation in the country, categorized by gender and age group. The data is presented in a bar chart format, with the y-axis representing the percentage of respondents and the x-axis representing the categories of satisfaction.

The categories are: Very satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very dissatisfied, Don't know, and Refused to answer. The chart shows that the majority of respondents are satisfied with the current situation, with the highest percentage of satisfaction being in the 'Satisfied' category.

The chart also shows that the percentage of respondents who are very satisfied is relatively low, while the percentage of respondents who are very dissatisfied is also low. The chart indicates that the majority of respondents are satisfied with the current situation, with the highest percentage of satisfaction being in the 'Satisfied' category.

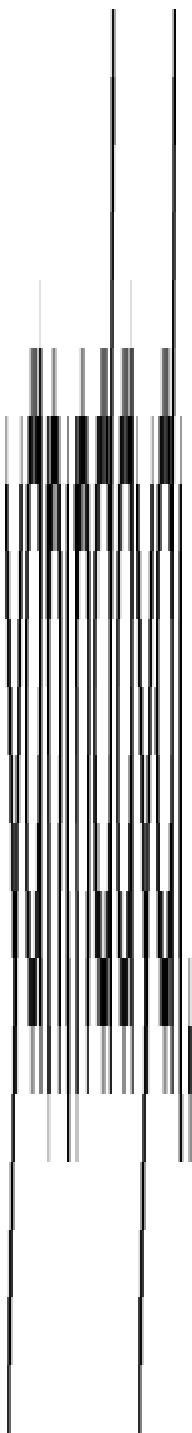


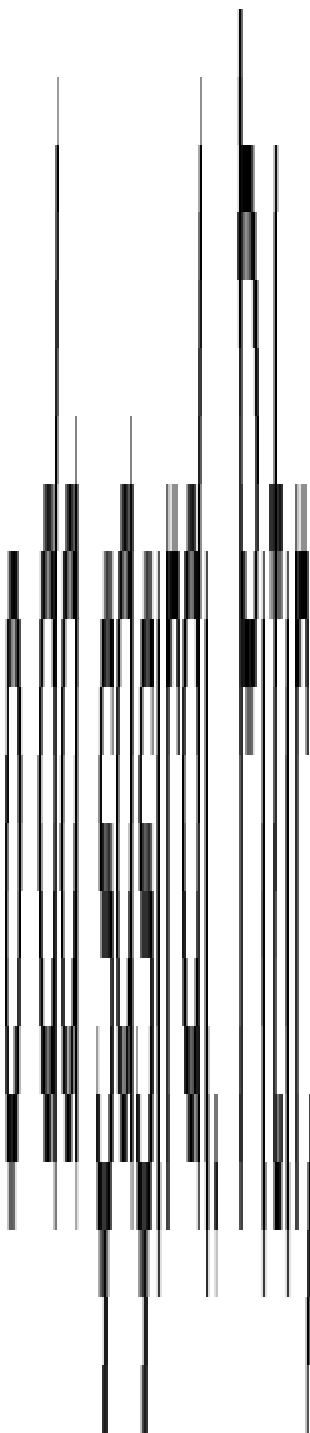


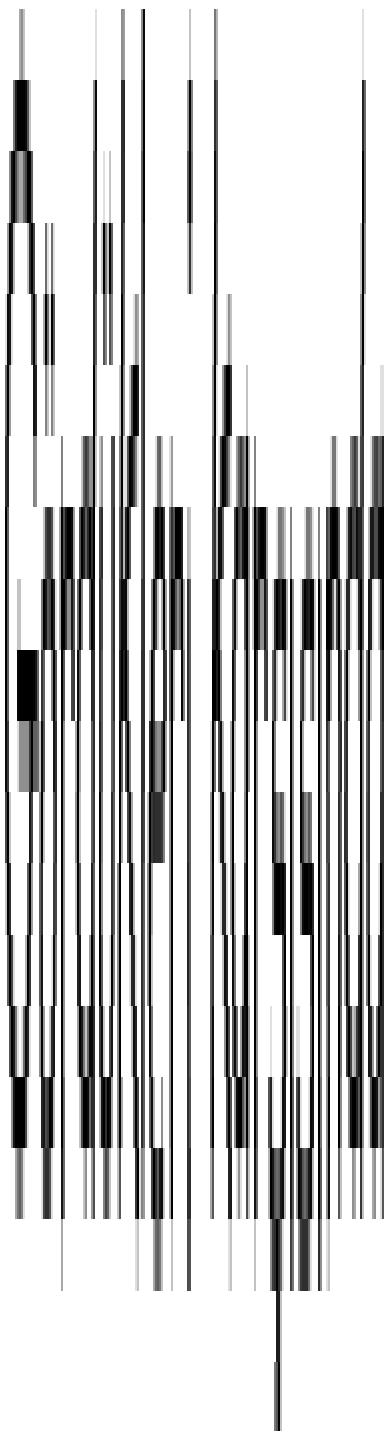


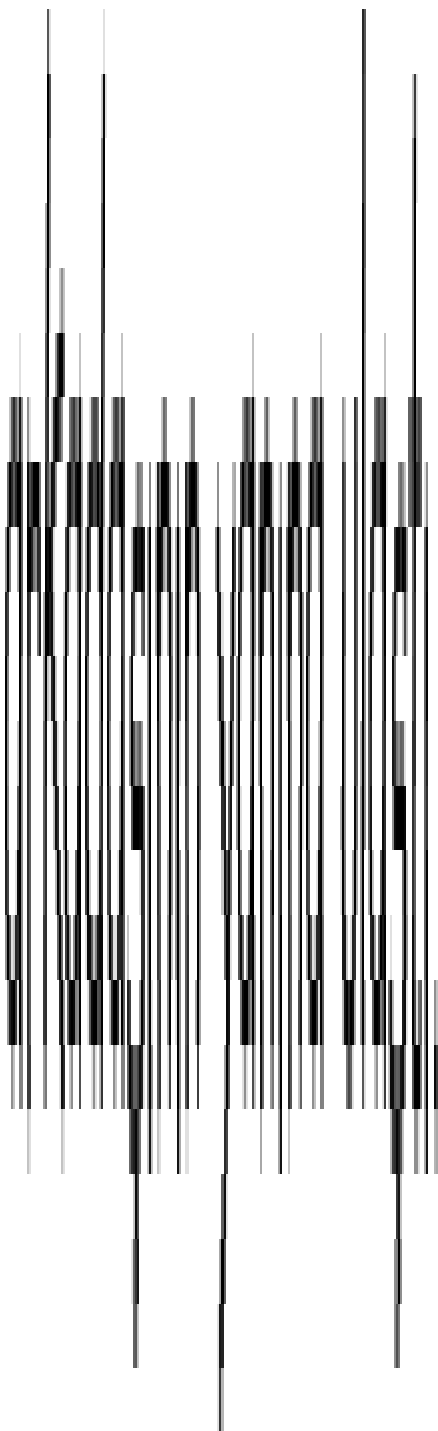


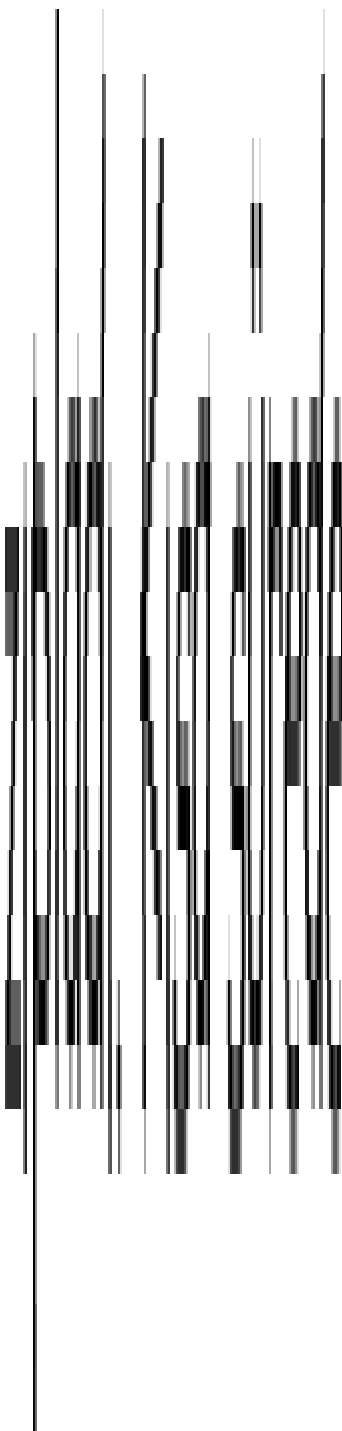


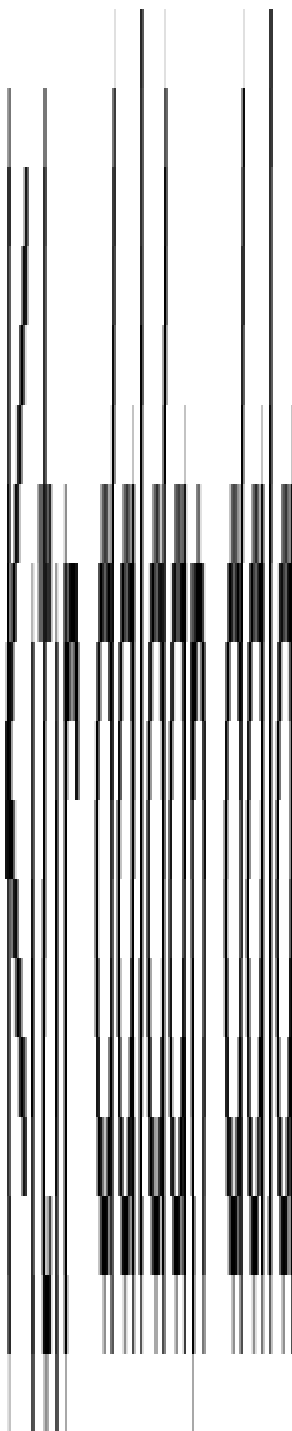






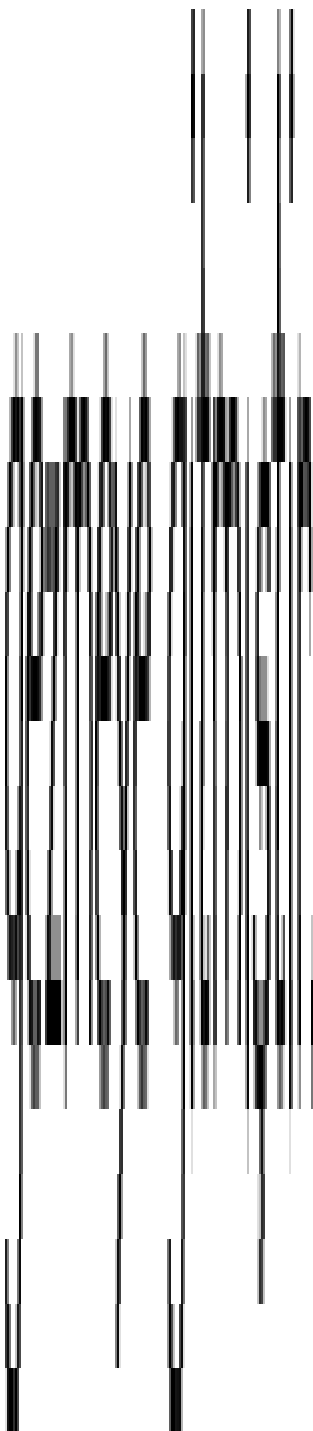


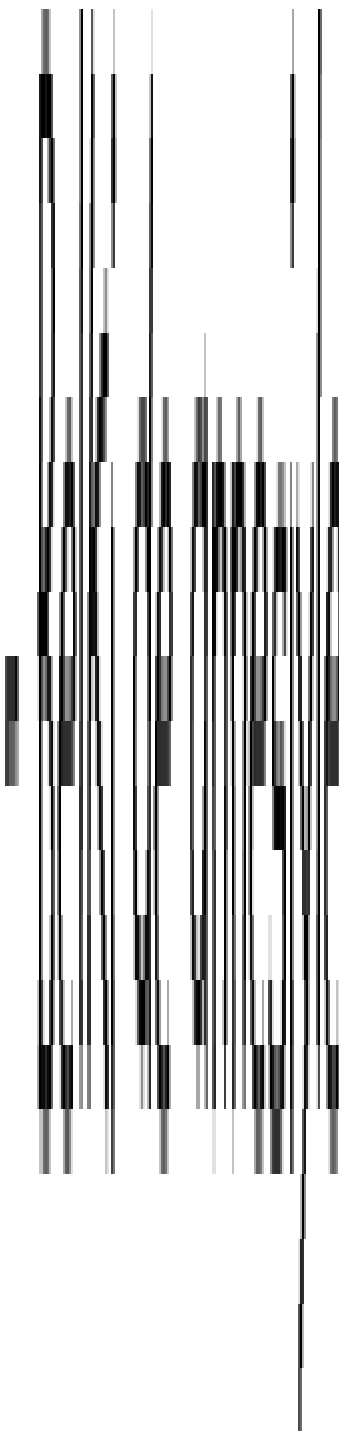


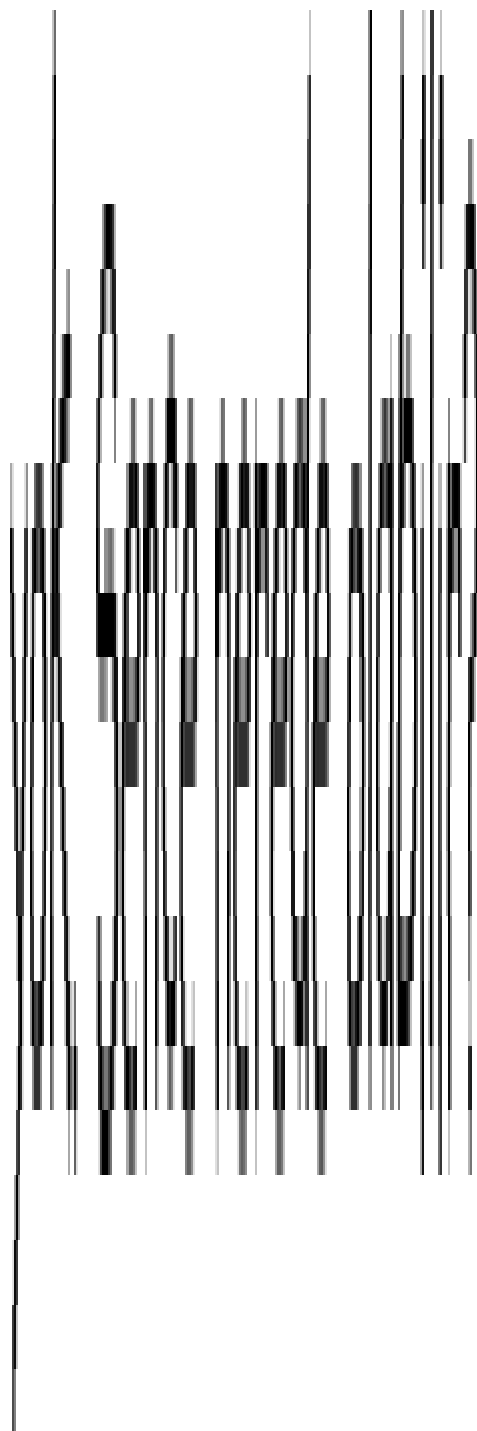


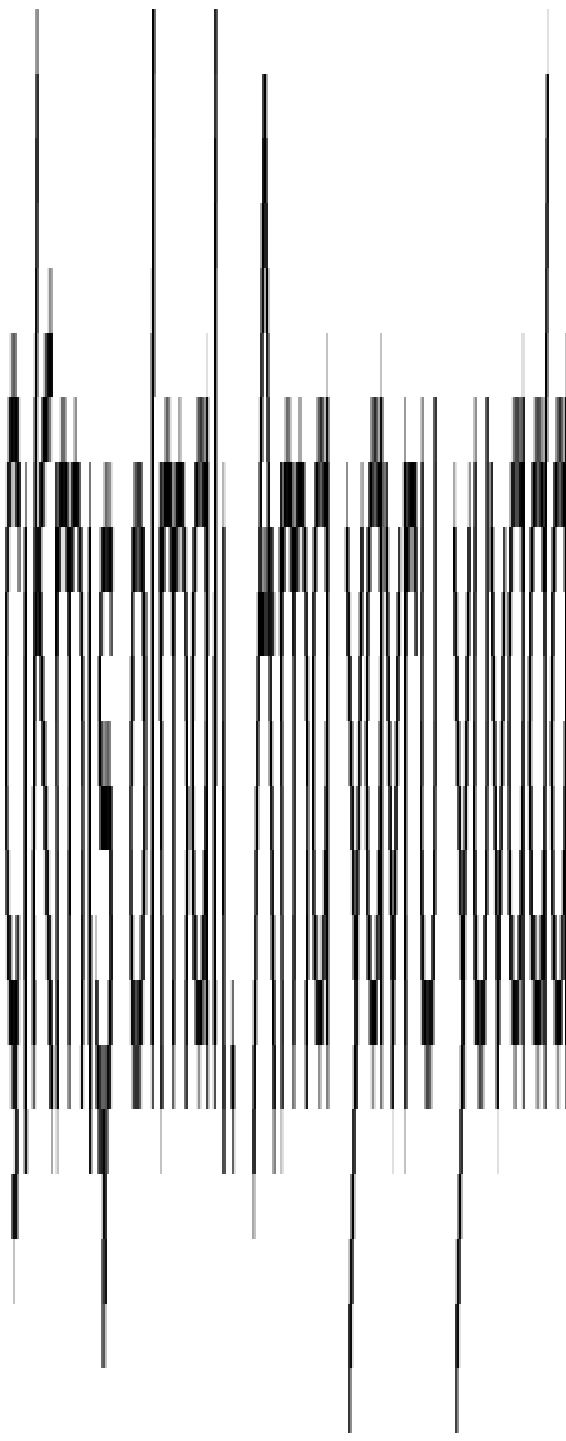


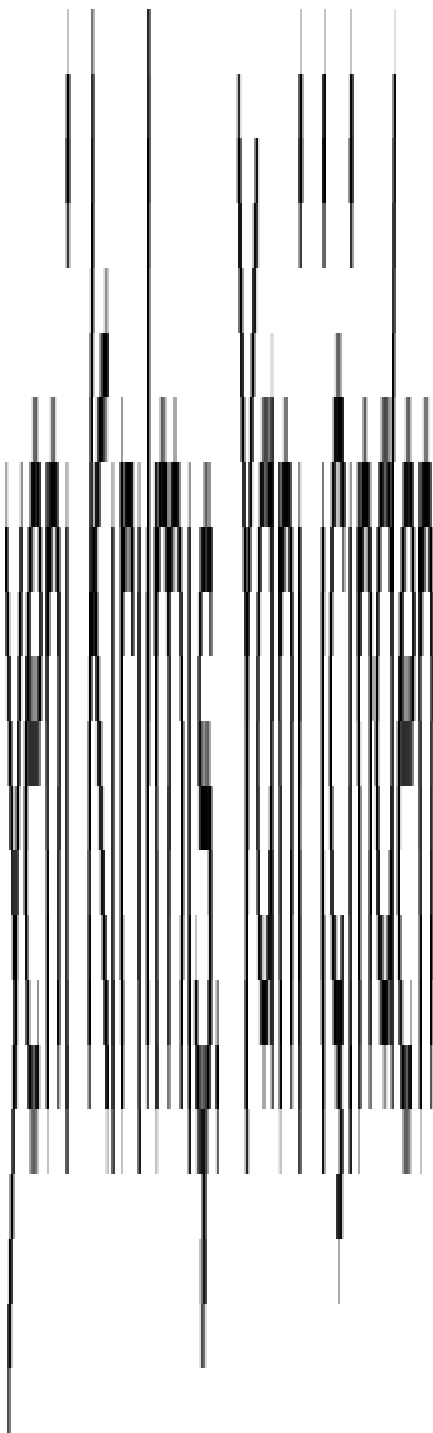


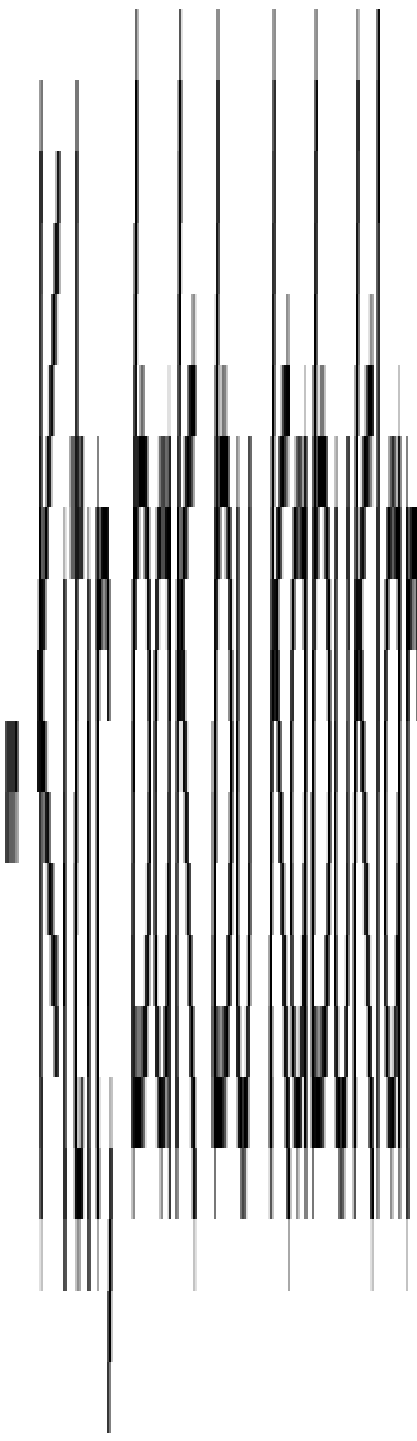


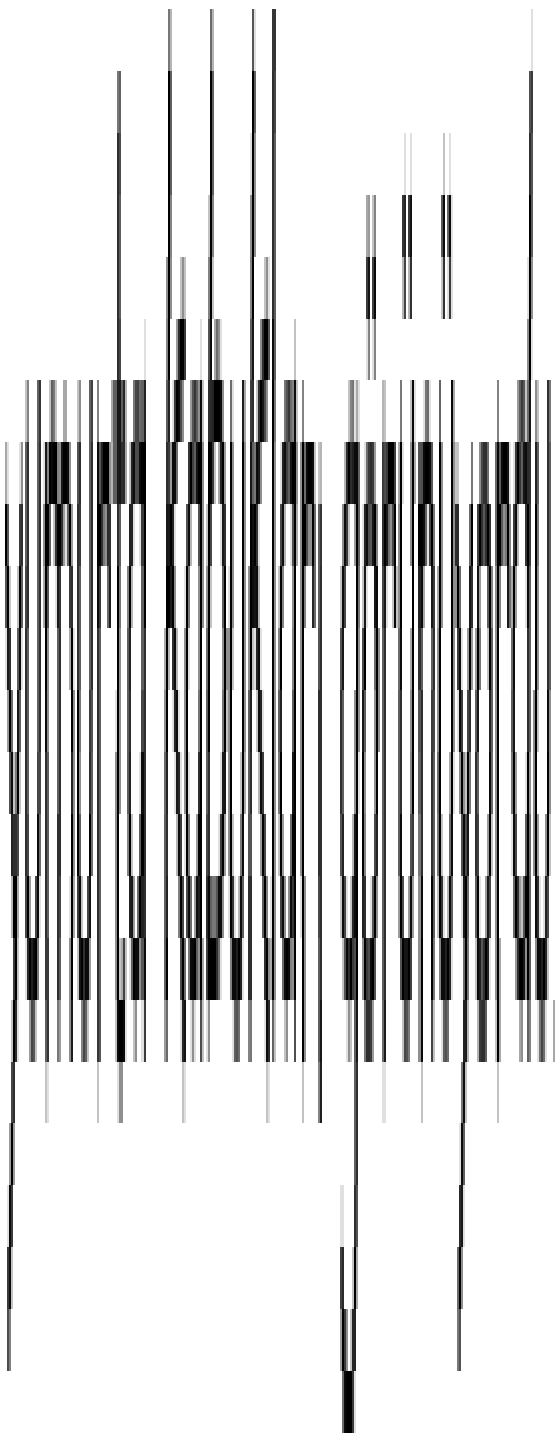


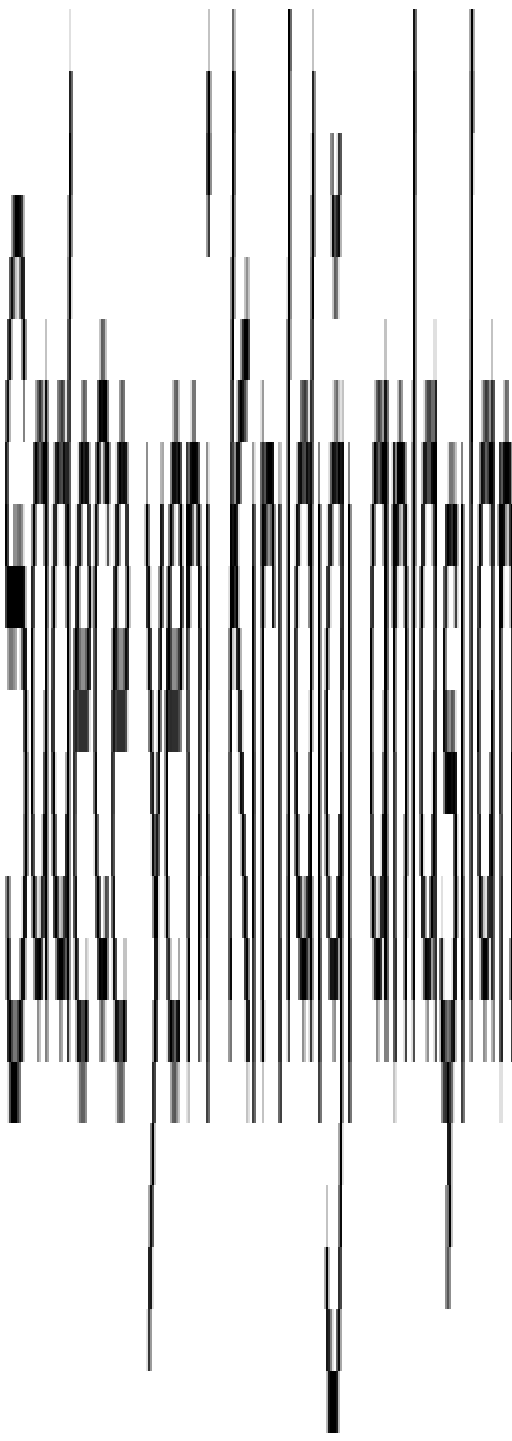


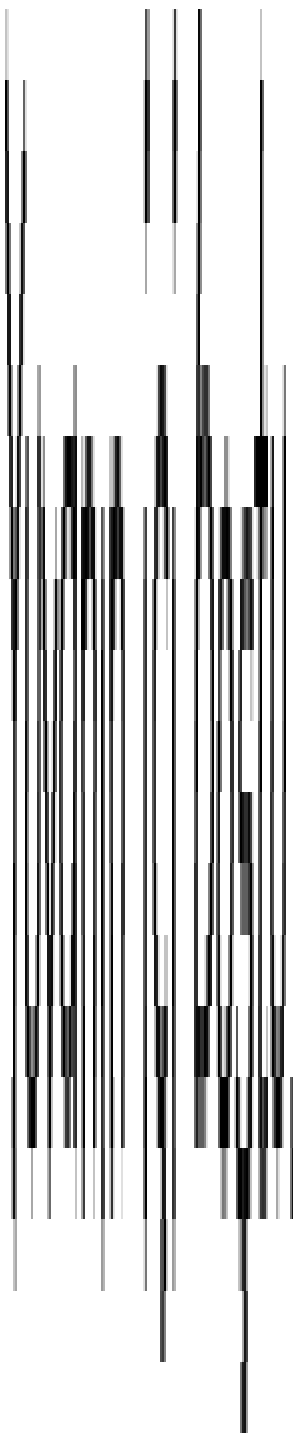






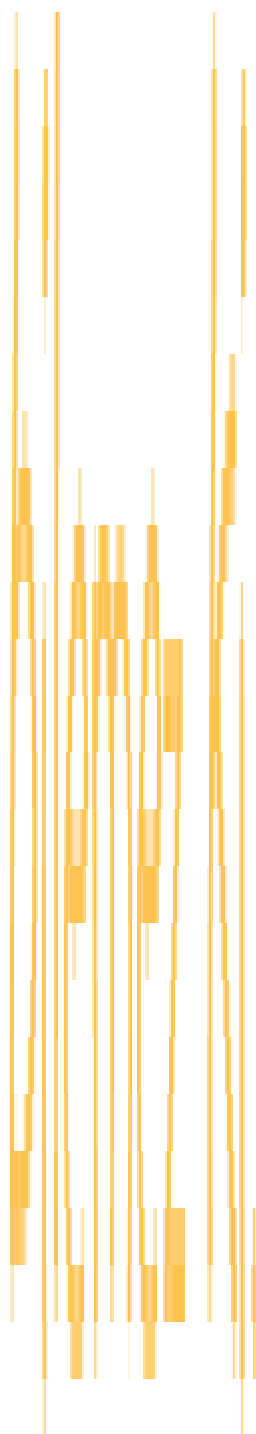


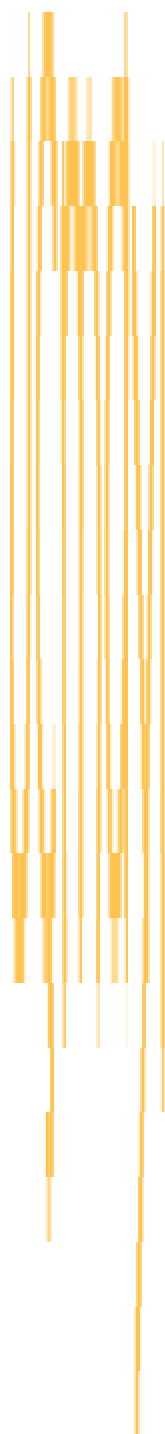


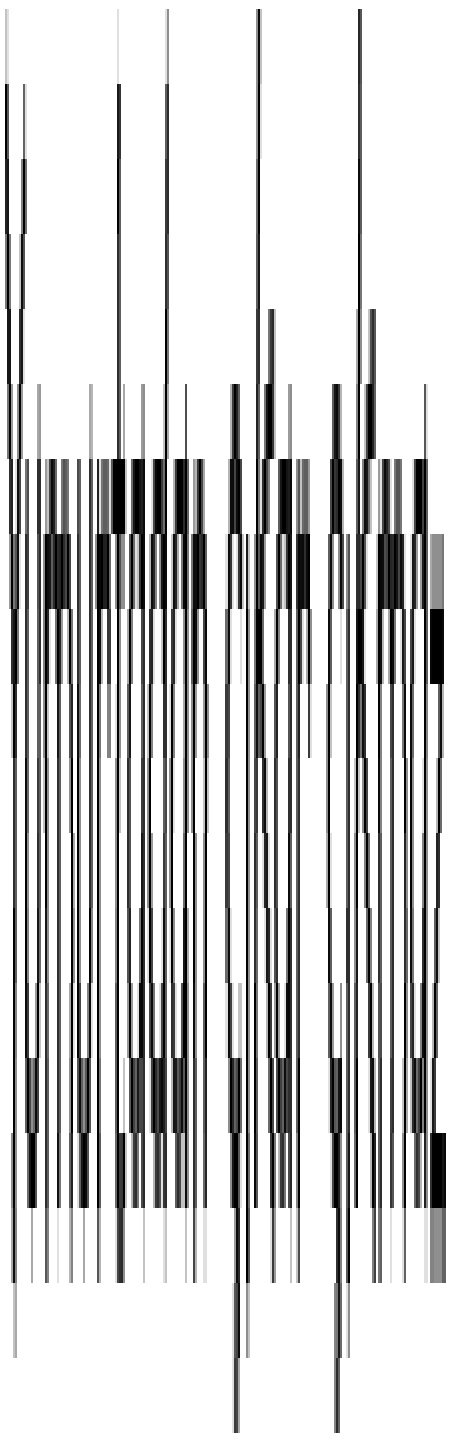


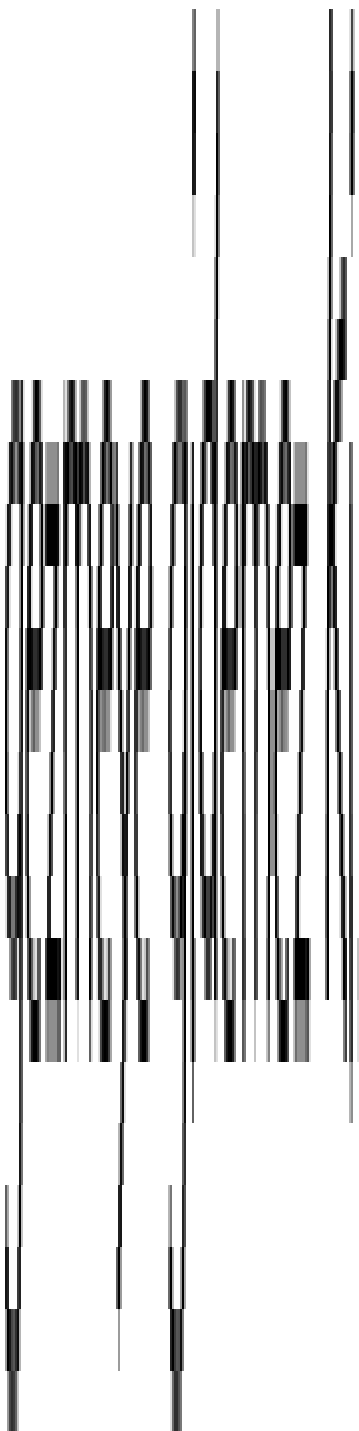


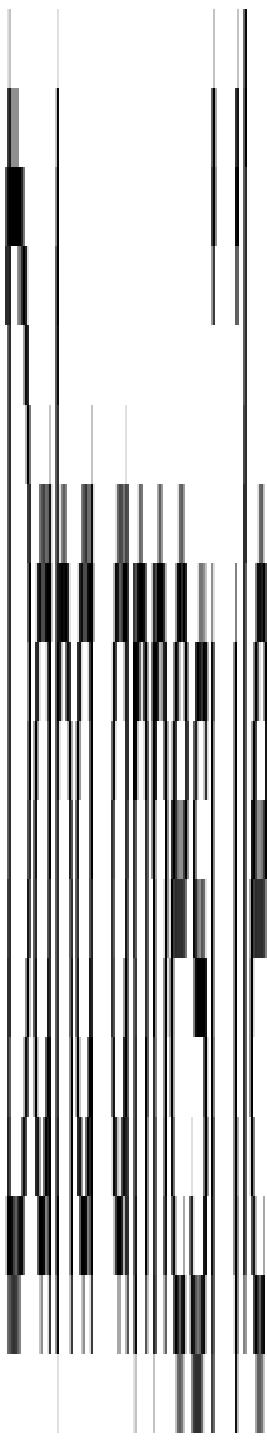


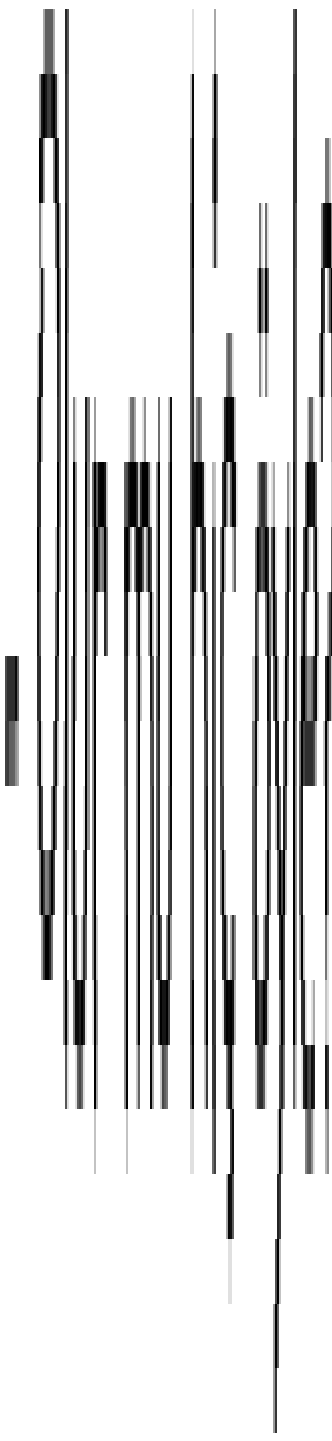






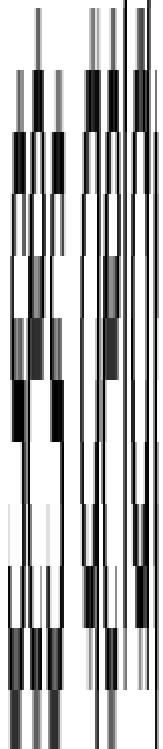
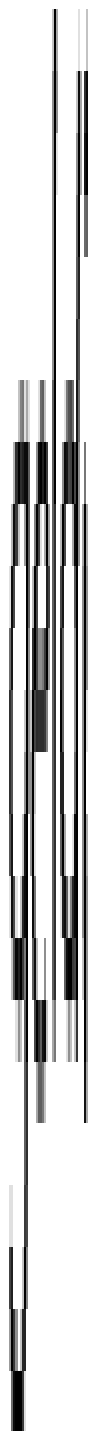


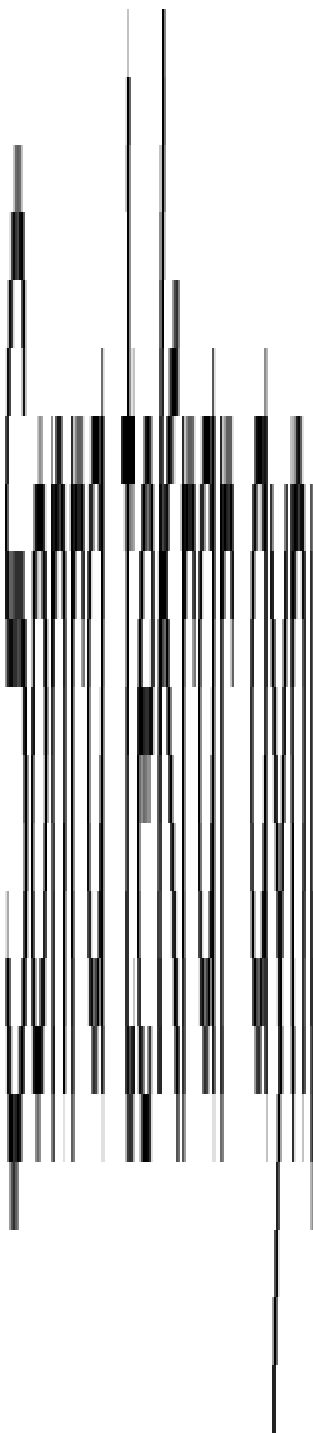


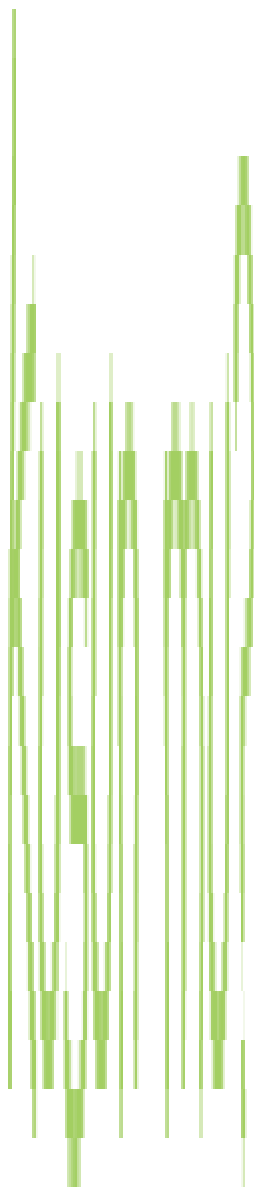


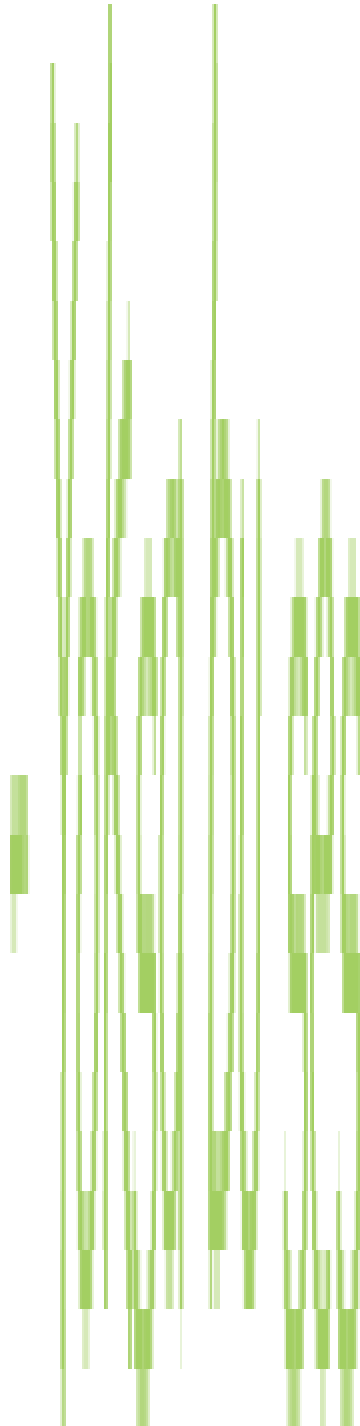


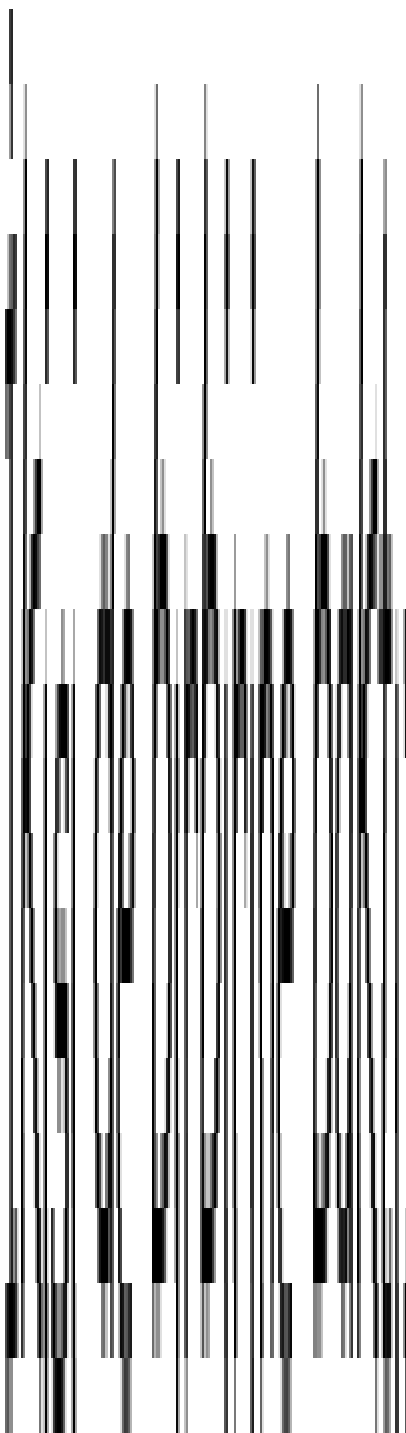


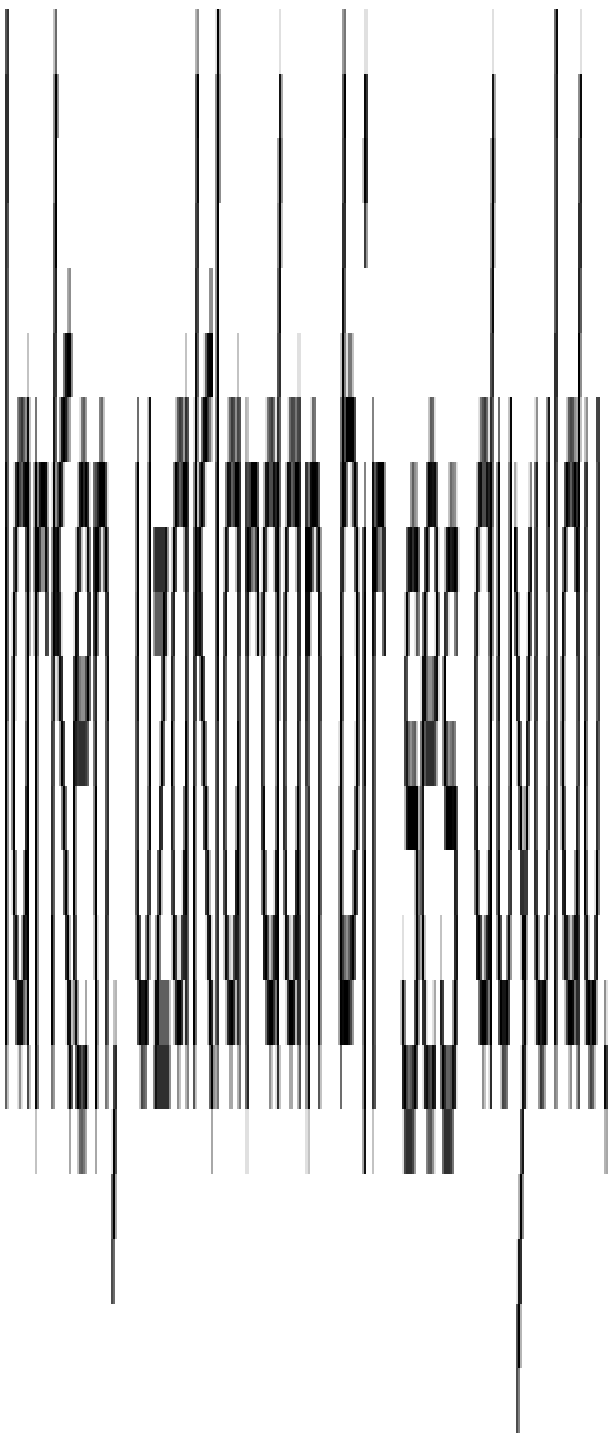


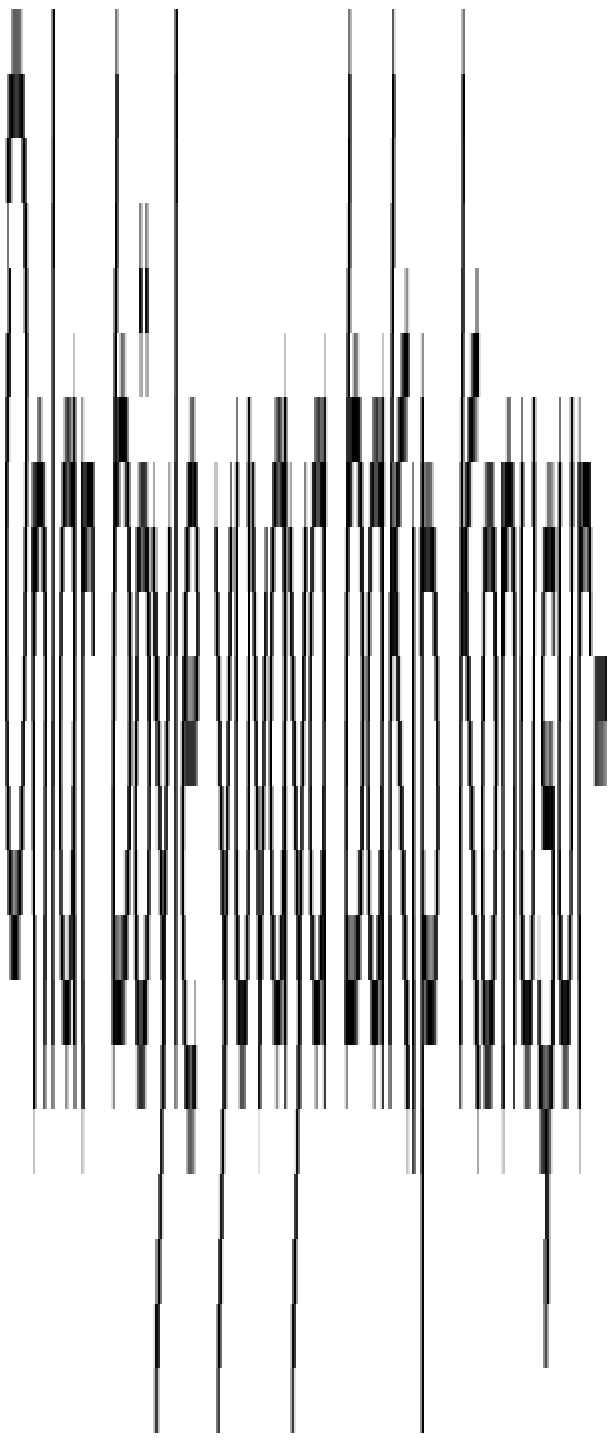


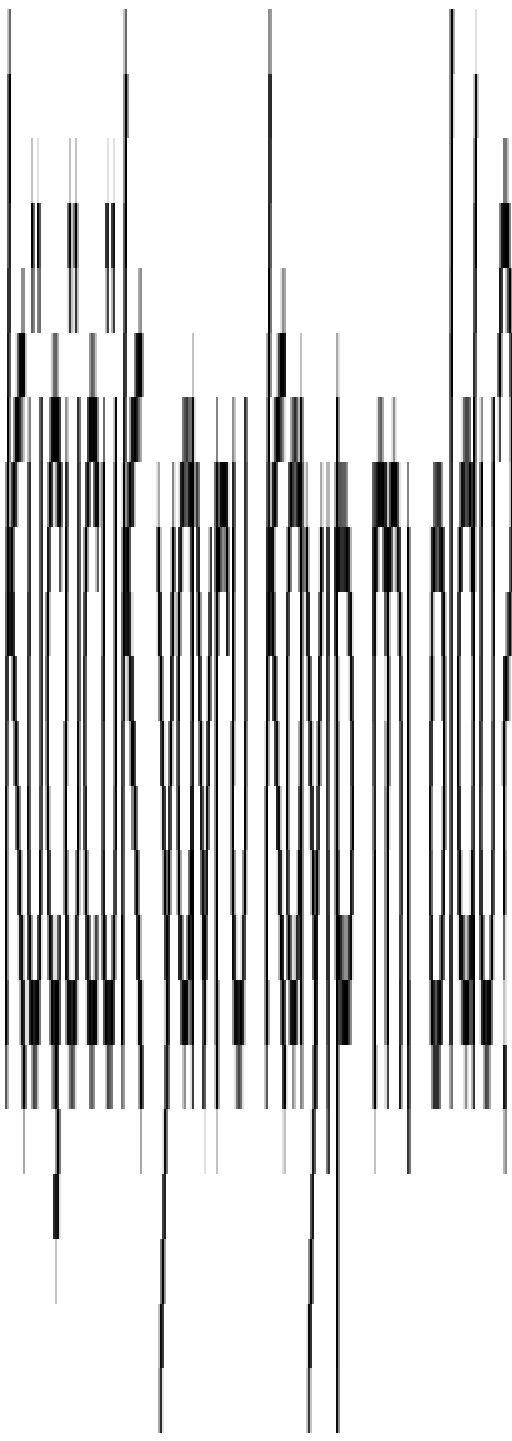


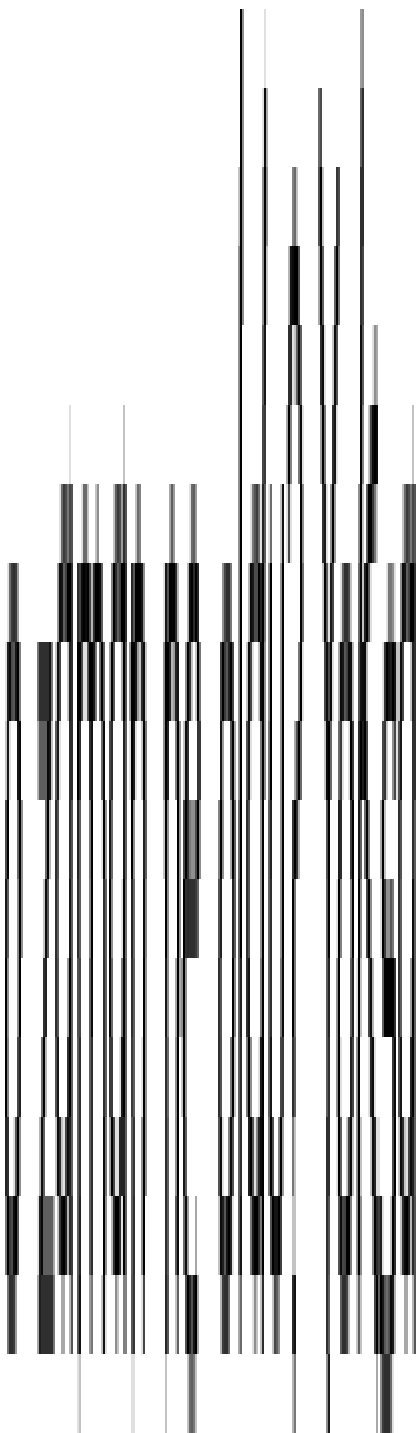


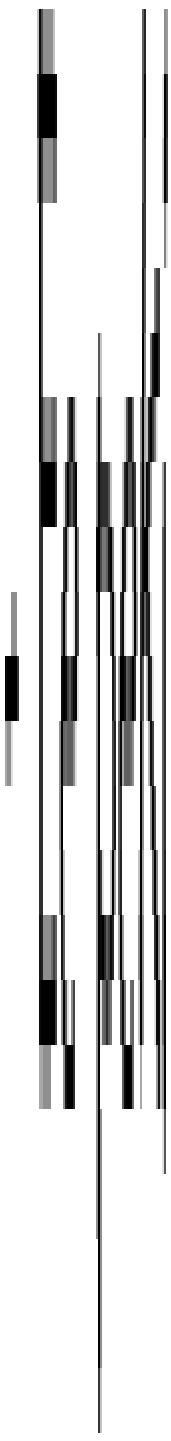






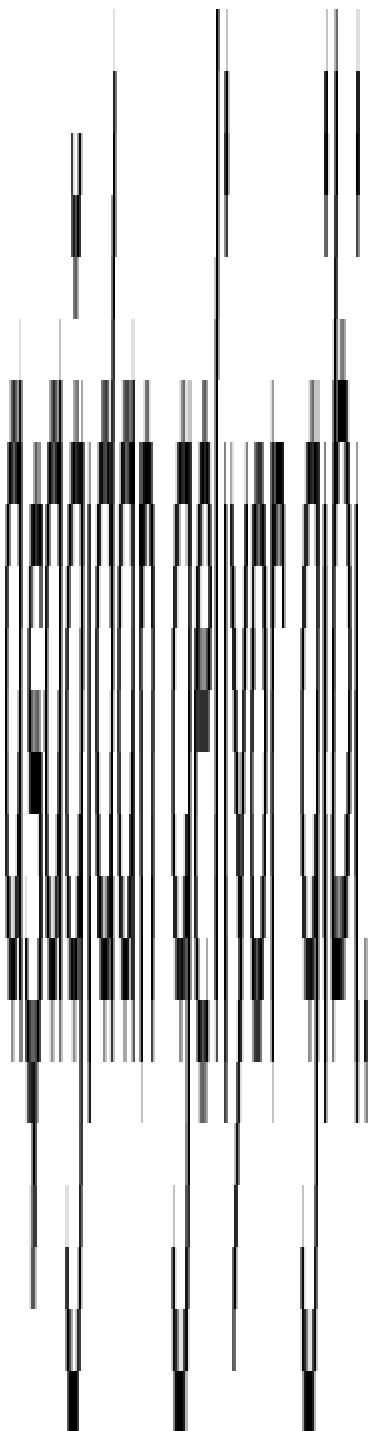


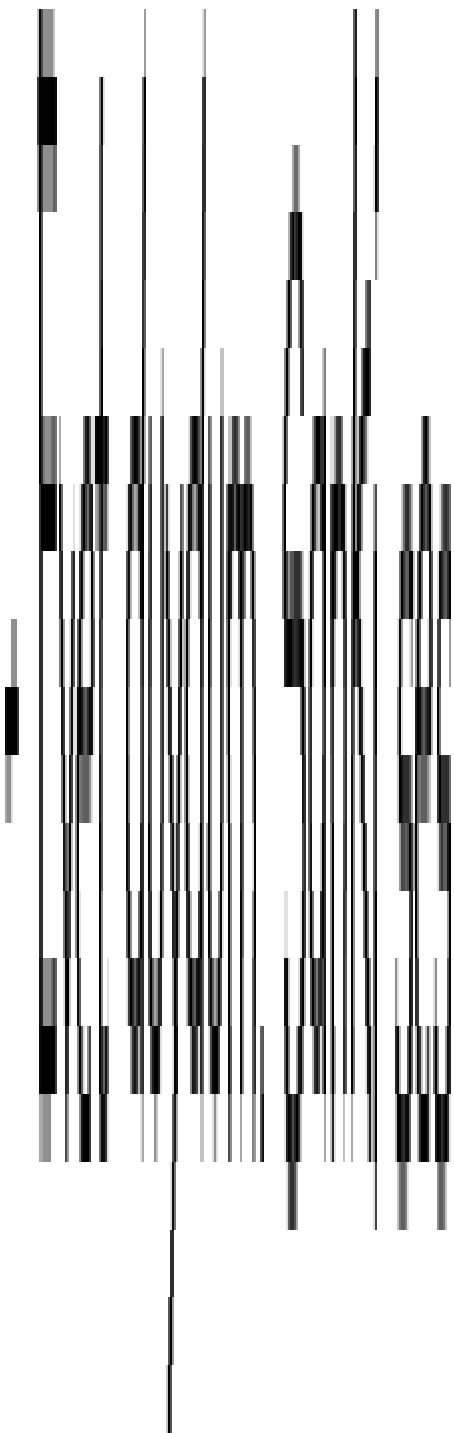


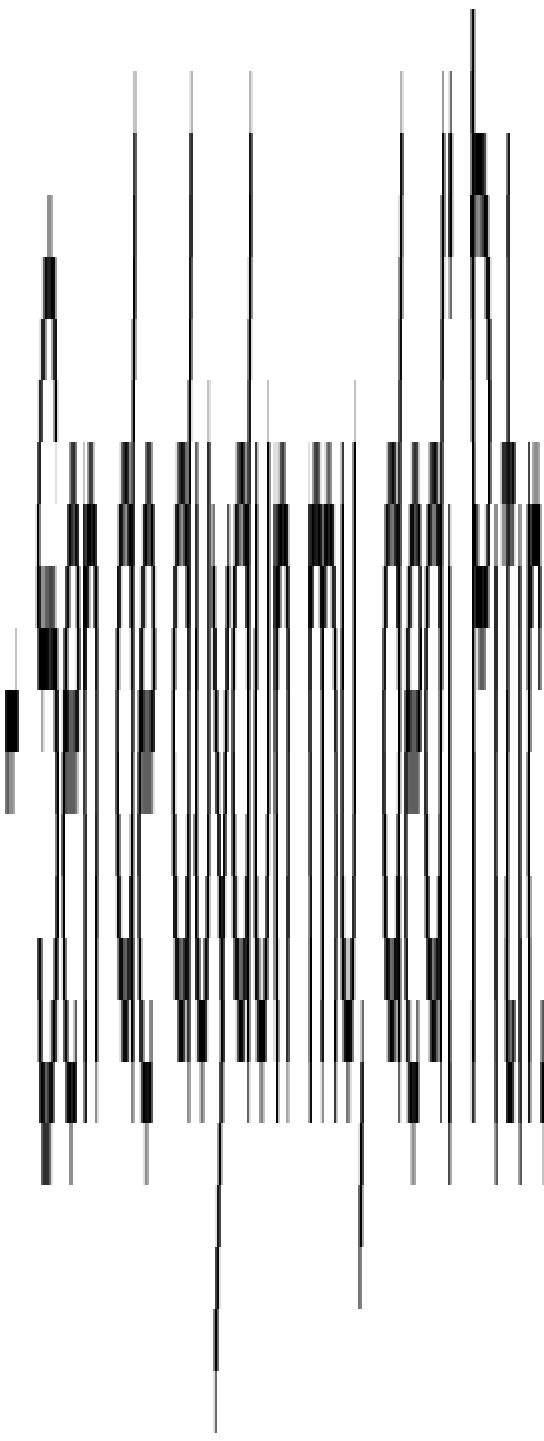












[illegible]

Age Group	Female (%)	Male (%)
18-24	~15	~5
25-34	~20	~10
35-44	~25	~15
45-54	~30	~20
55-64	~35	~25
65-74	~40	~30
75+	~45	~35

100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%

Age Group	Percentage of Respondents Reporting a History of Sexual Abuse
18-24	100%
25-34	100%
35-44	100%
45-54	100%
55-64	100%
65+	100%

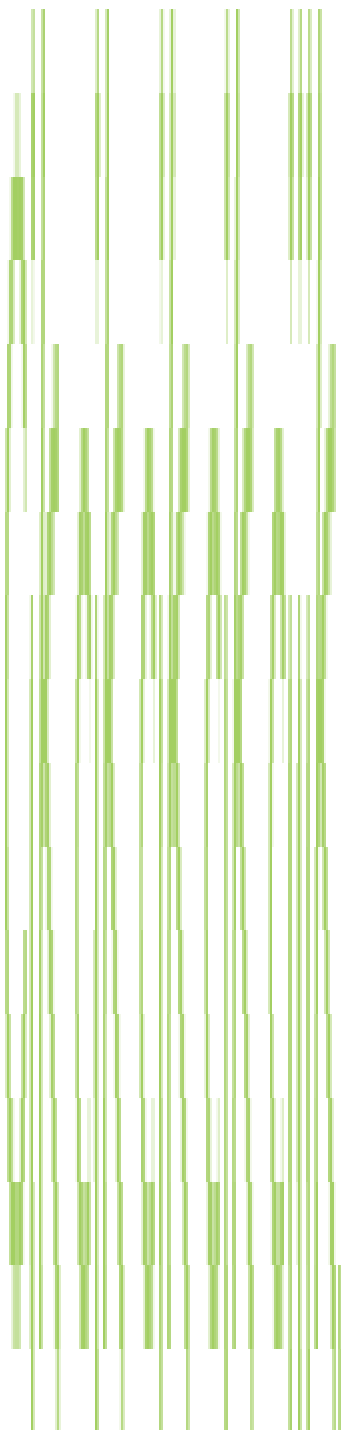
100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%

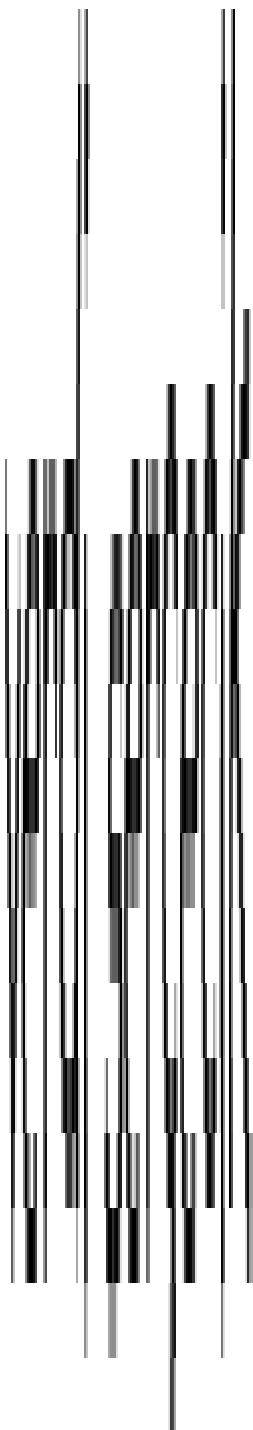
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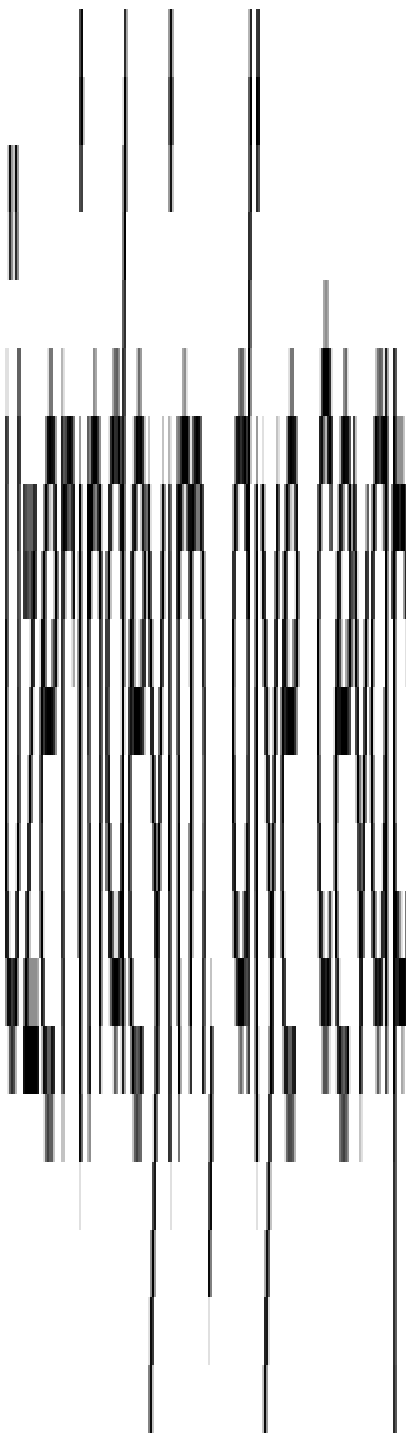
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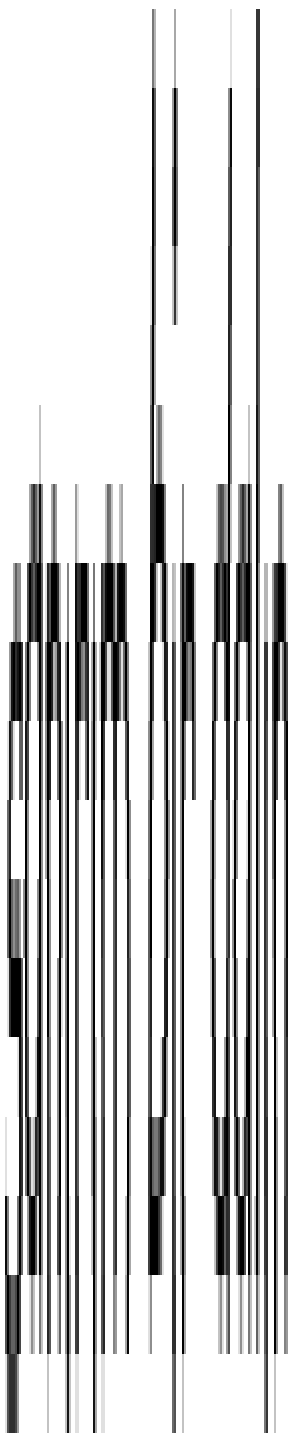
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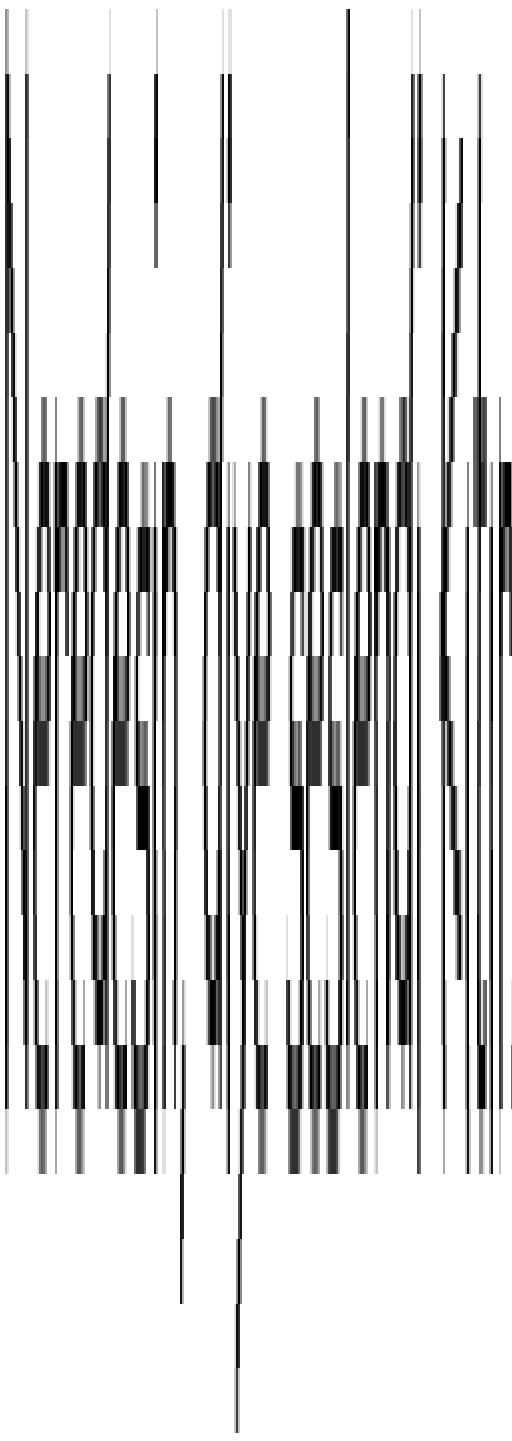
1. **Identify the problem.** The first step in the problem-solving process is to identify the problem. This involves recognizing the symptoms of the problem and determining the underlying cause. For example, if a machine is not working, the problem might be a broken part or a lack of lubrication.





















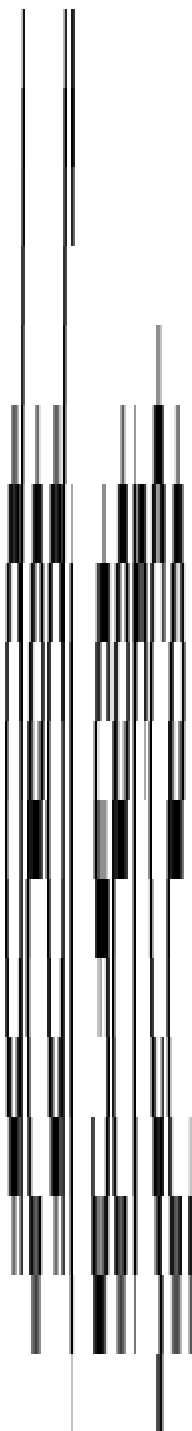


Table 1. The number of cases of *Salmonella* infection in the United Kingdom, 1990–1999, by serotype and age group

Age group	Serotype									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0–4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5–14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
15–24	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
25–34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
35–44	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
45–54	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
55–64	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
65–74	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
75–84	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
85–94	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
95–104	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

1, *S. flexneri*; 2, *S. flexneri*; 3, *S. flexneri*; 4, *S. flexneri*; 5, *S. flexneri*; 6, *S. flexneri*; 7, *S. flexneri*; 8, *S. flexneri*; 9, *S. flexneri*; 10, *S. flexneri*.

the United Kingdom, 1990–1999, by serotype and age group. The data show that the incidence of *Salmonella* infection is highest in the 0–4 age group and lowest in the 95–104 age group.

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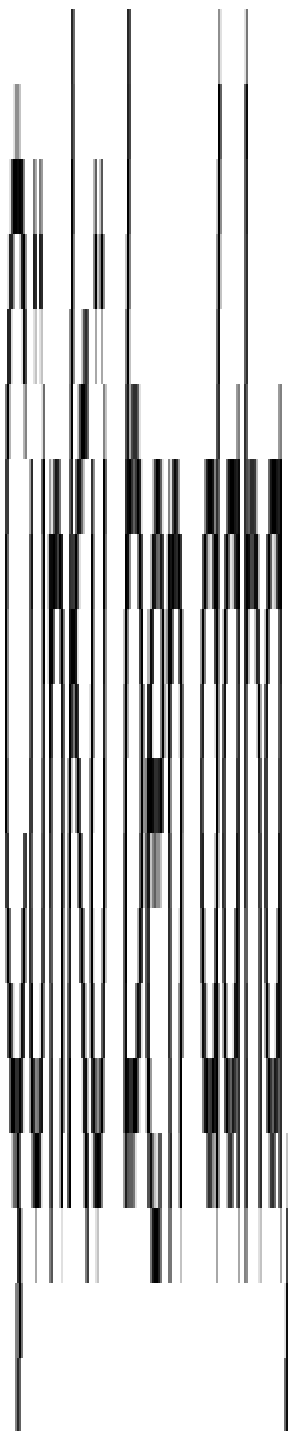
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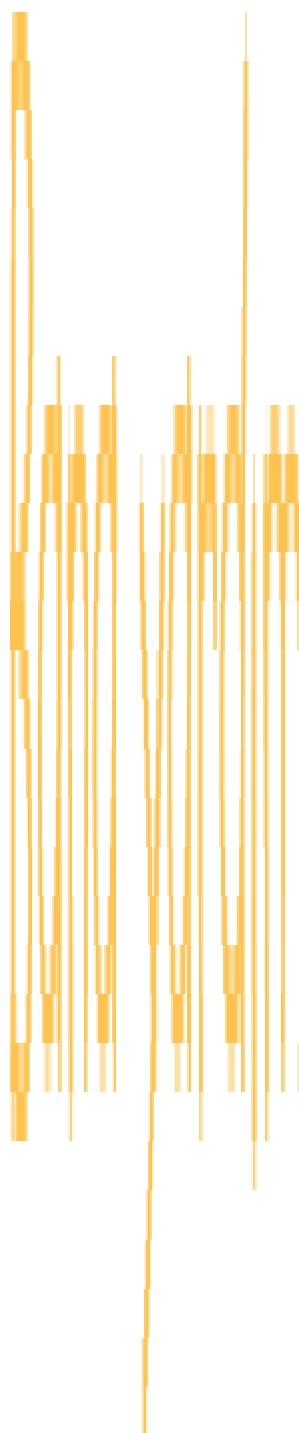
The data also show that the incidence of *Salmonella* infection is highest in the 0–4 age group and lowest in the 95–104 age group.

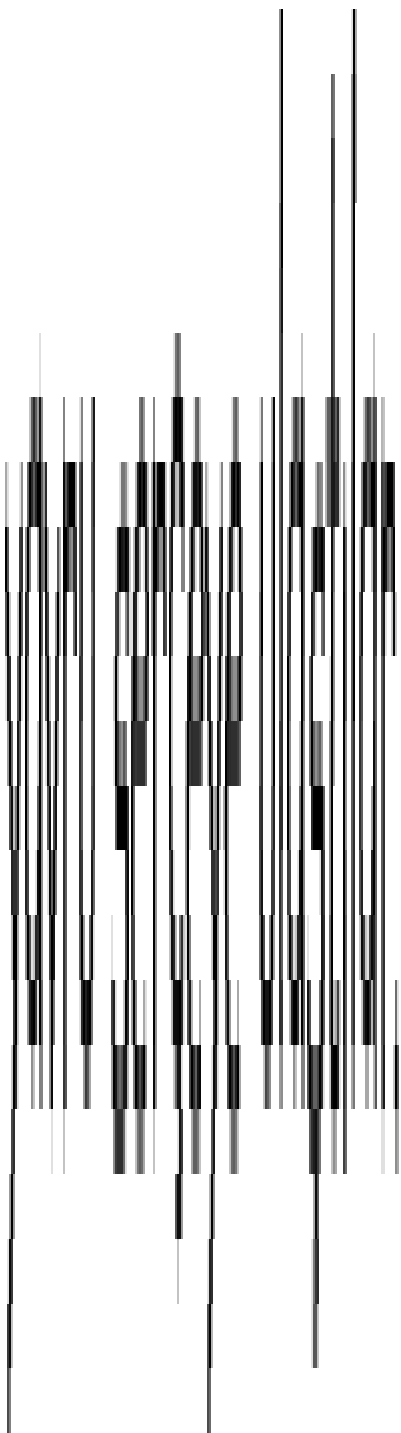
The data also show that the incidence of *Salmonella* infection is highest in the 0–4 age group and lowest in the 95–104 age group.

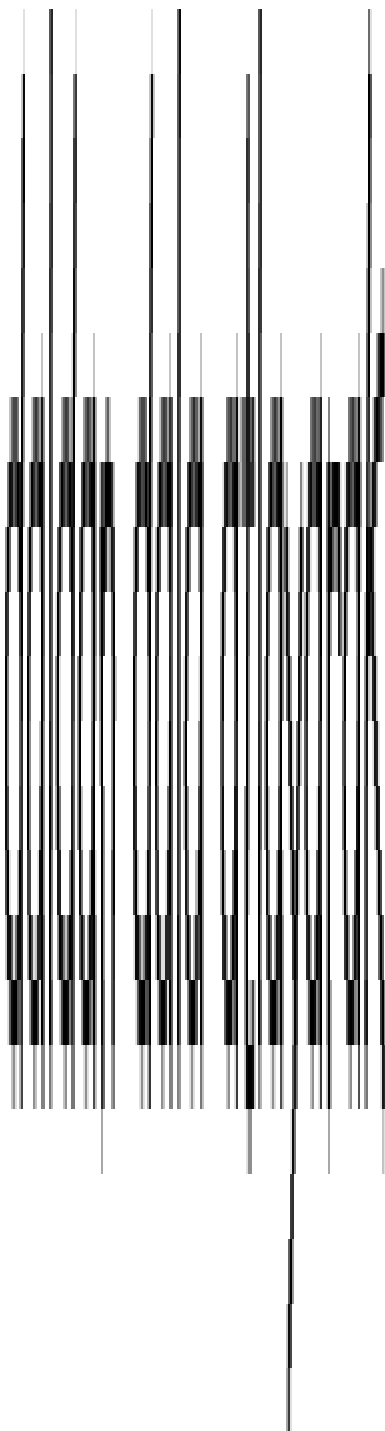
The data also show that the incidence of *Salmonella* infection is highest in the 0–4 age group and lowest in the 95–104 age group.

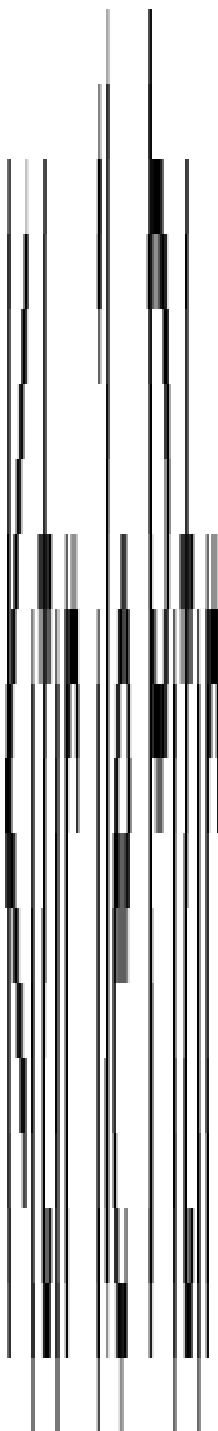


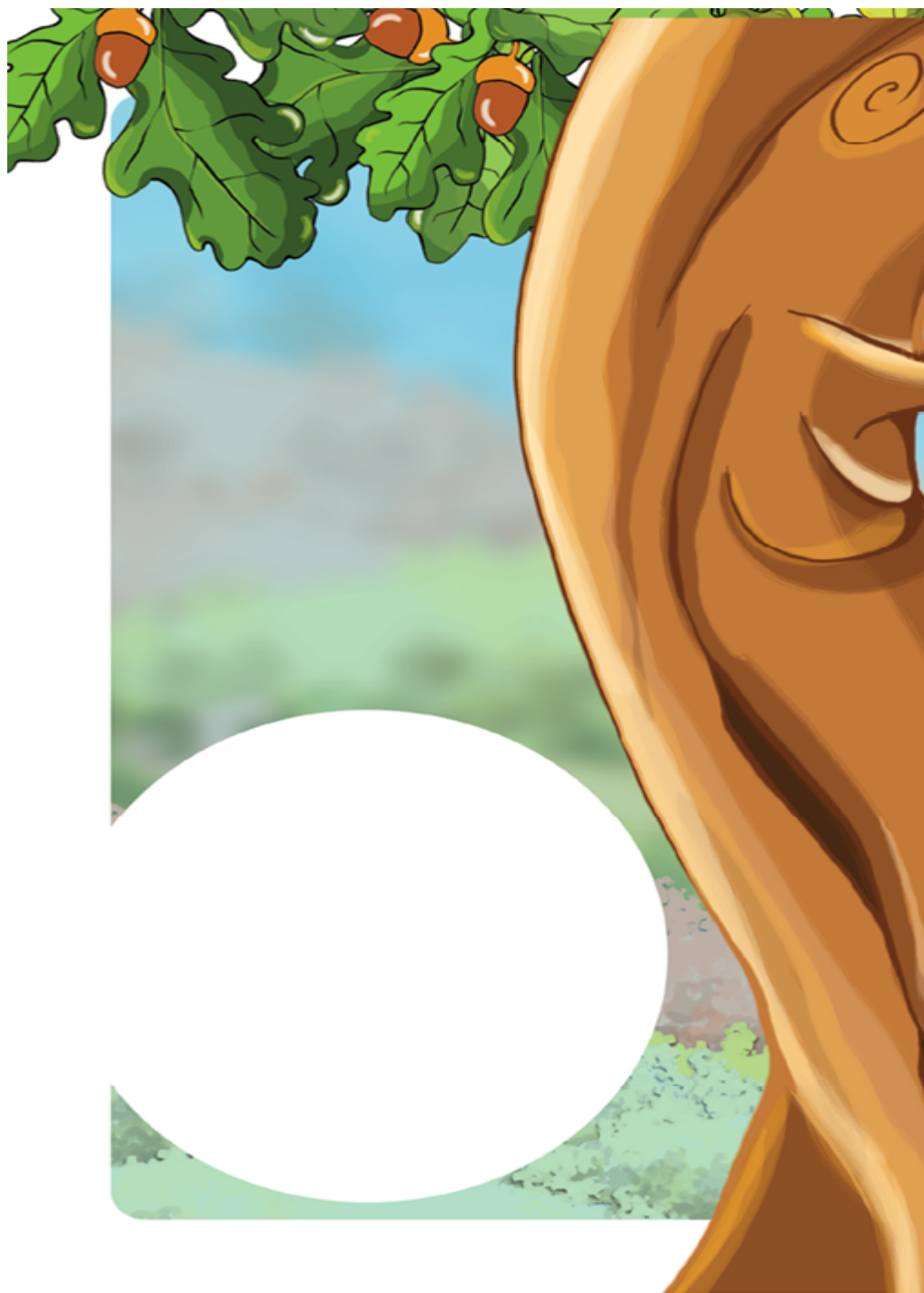




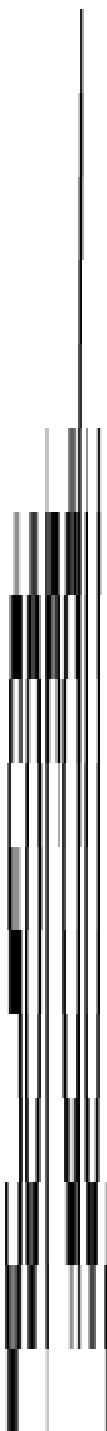




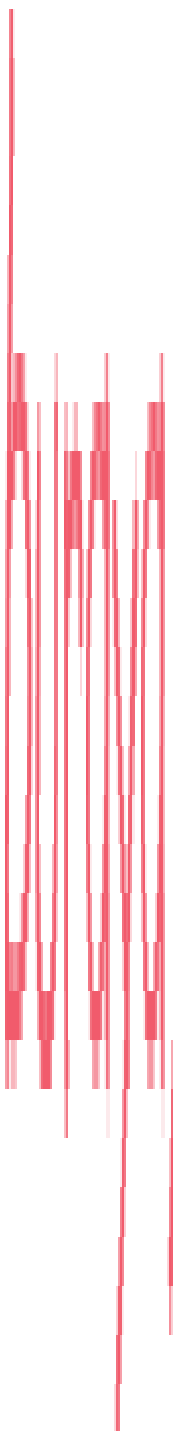


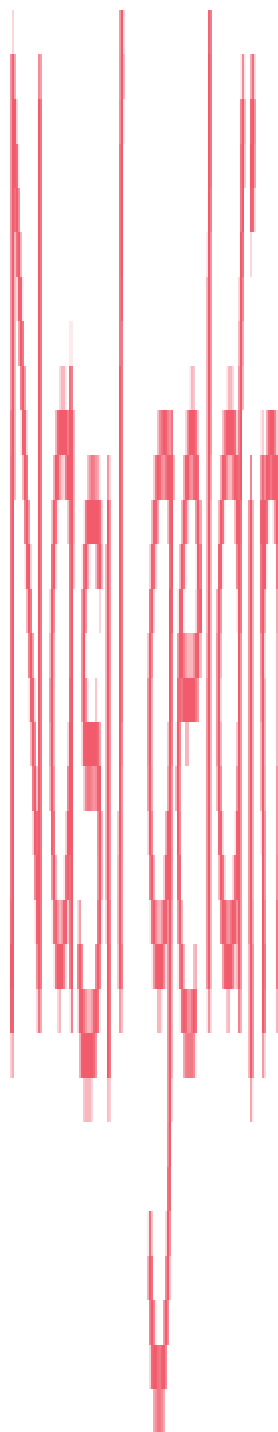


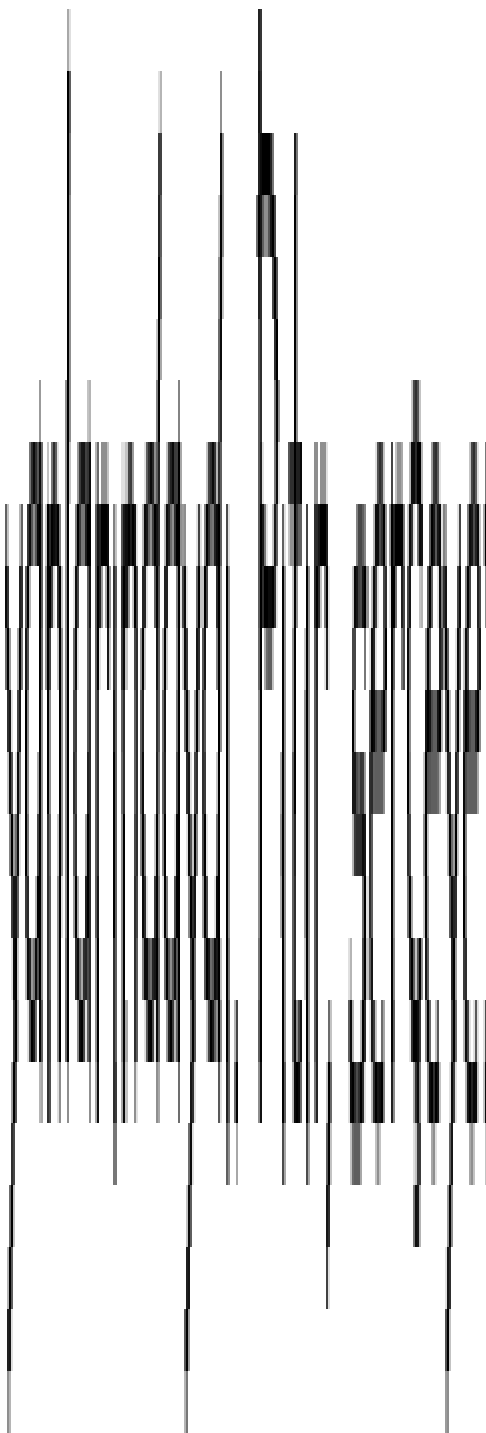


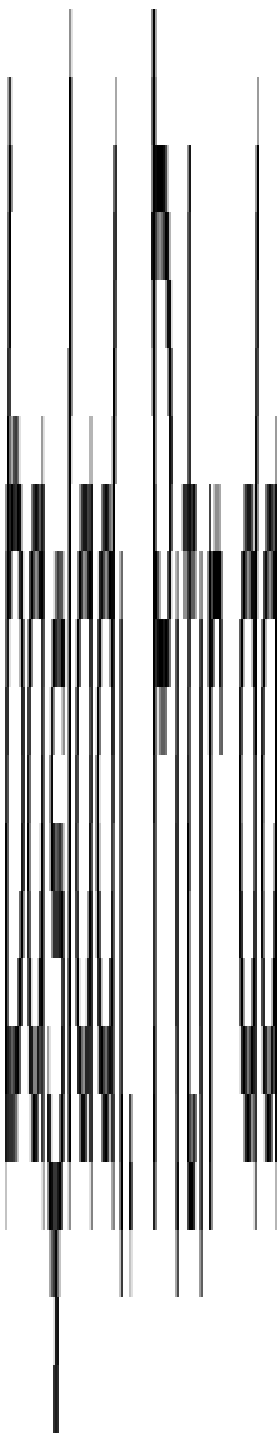


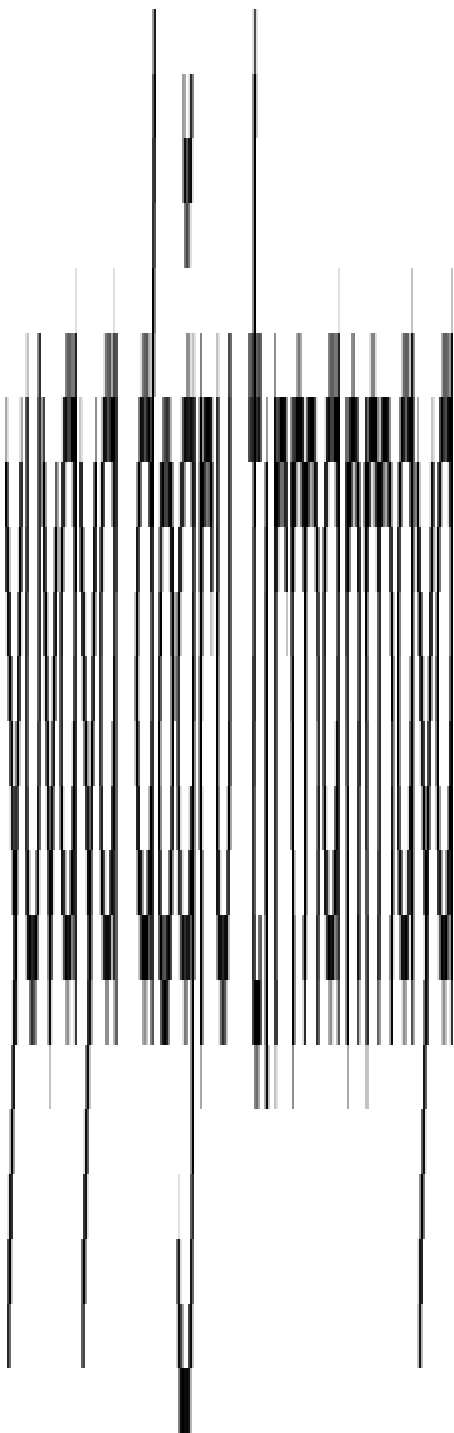


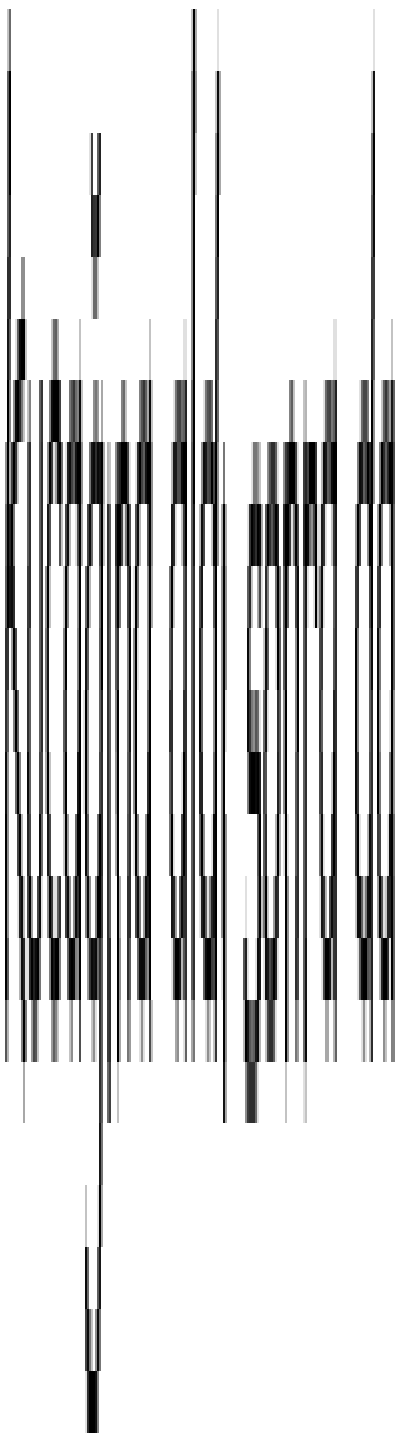


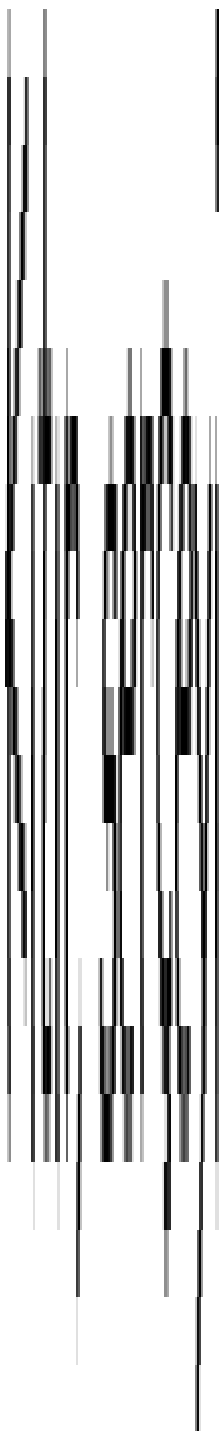






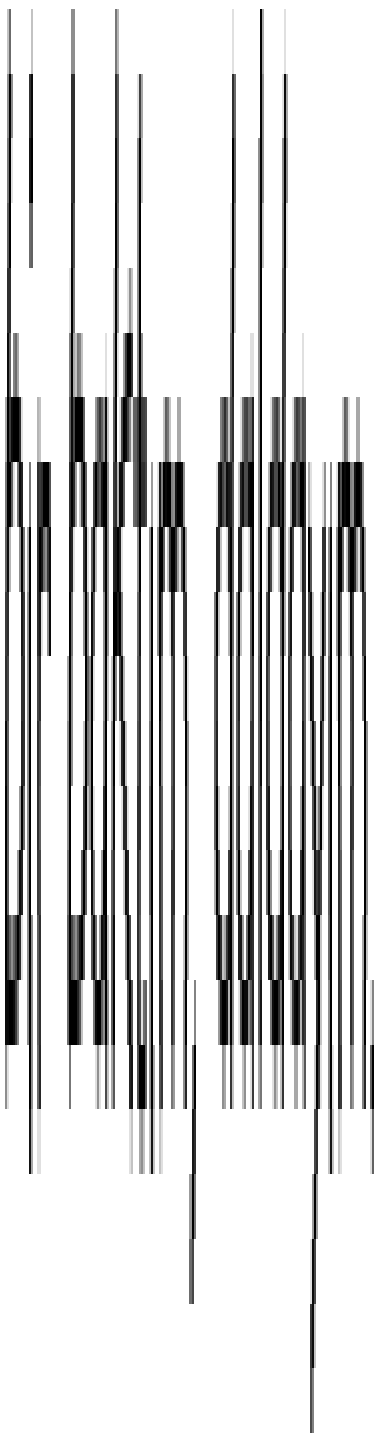


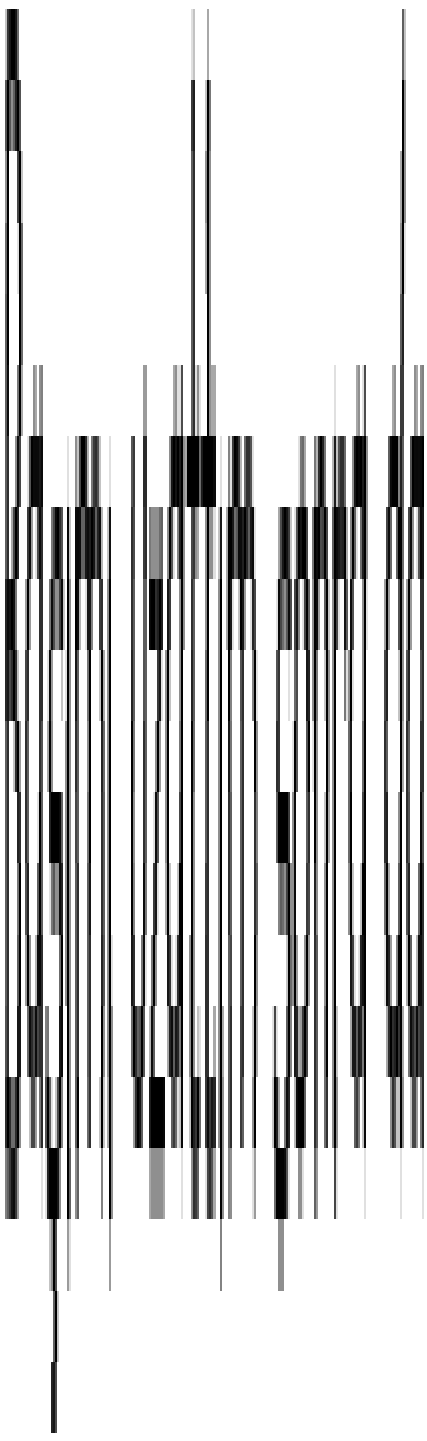


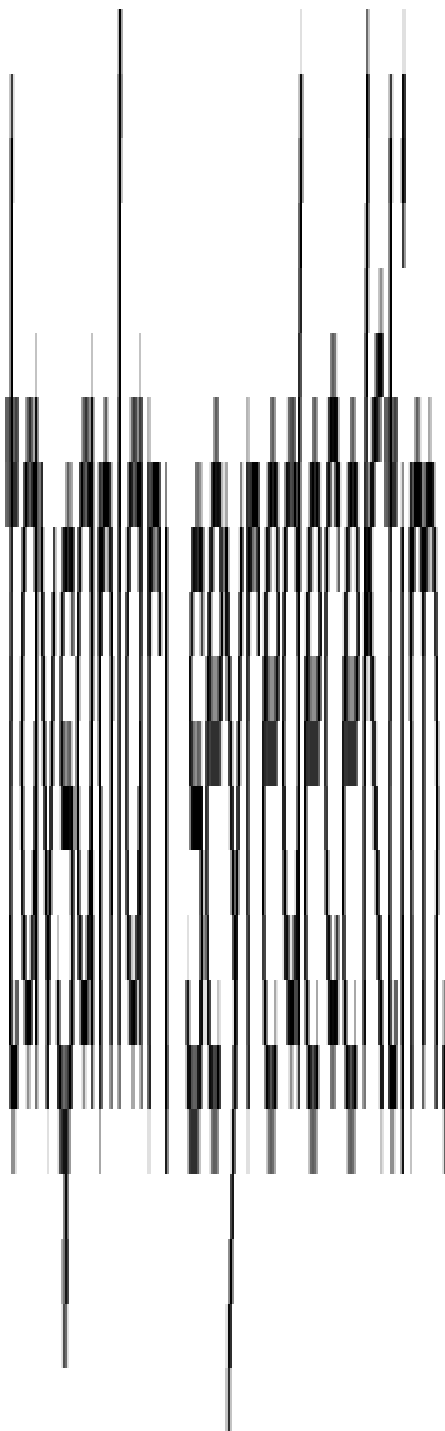


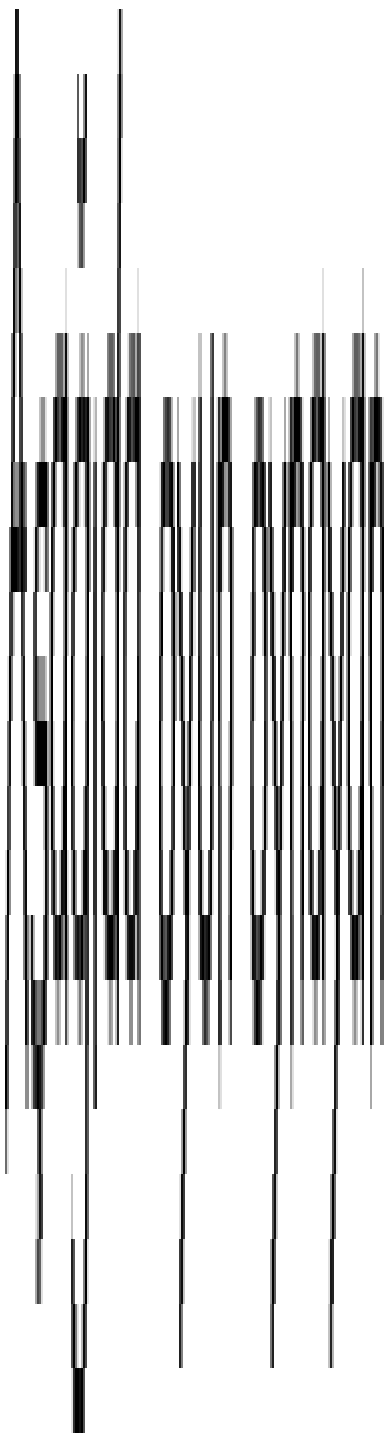


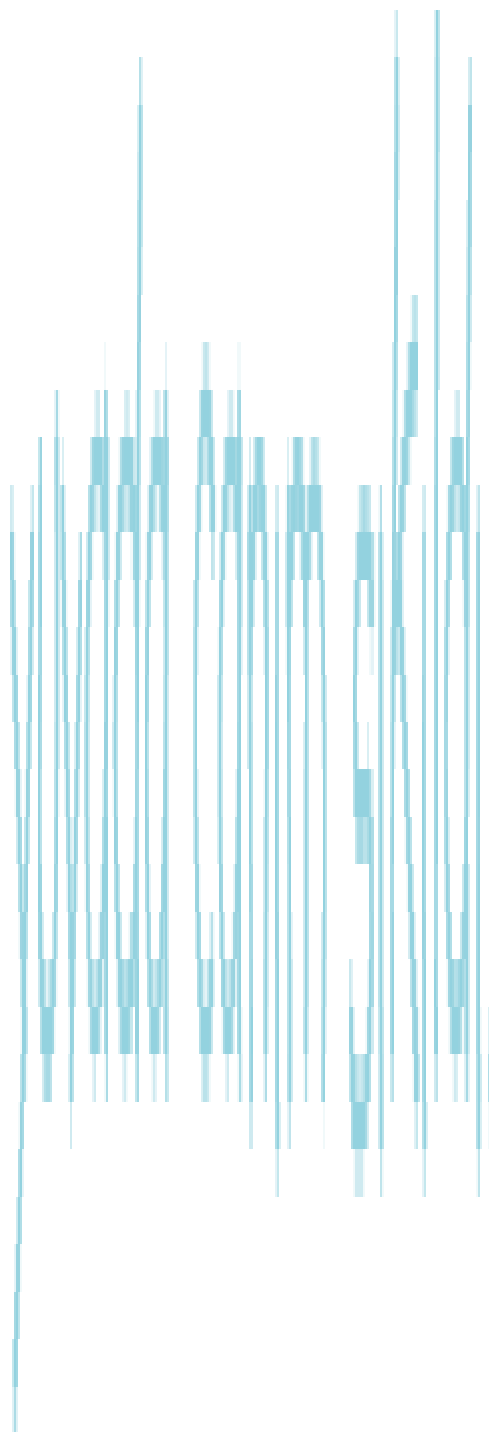


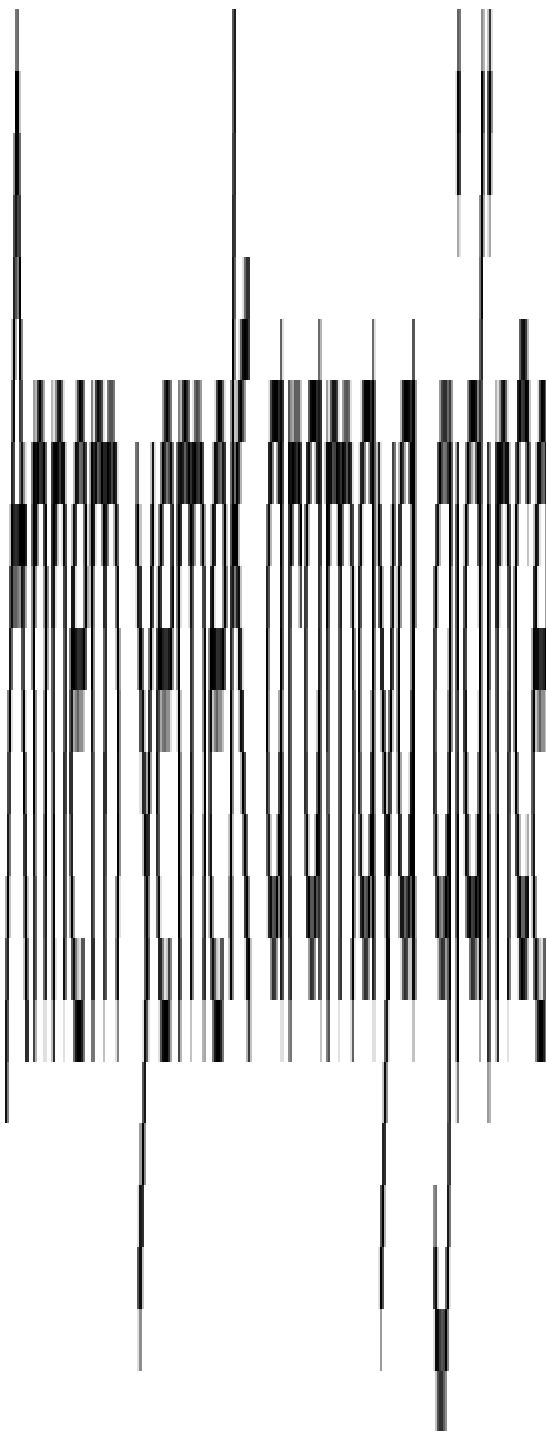


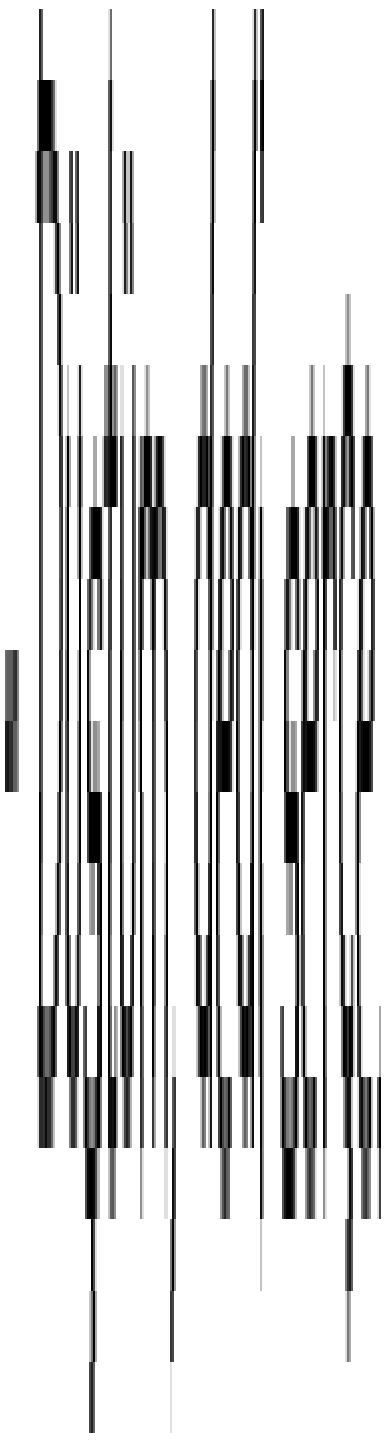






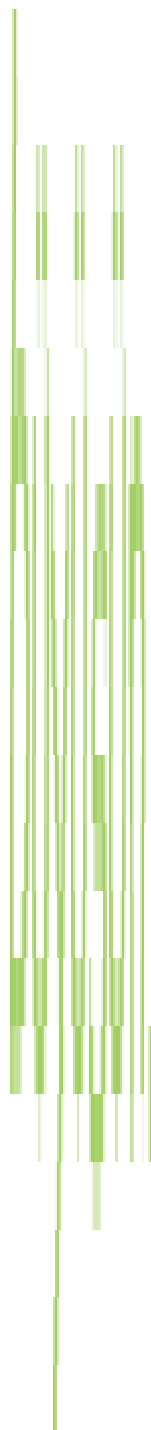













Response	Percentage
Yes, the current system is the best way to run the country	55%
No, the current system is not the best way to run the country	45%

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 2. **Background**
 3. **Methodology**
 4. **Results**
 5. **Discussion**
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Age Group	Appropriate	Too High	Too Low
18-29	45%	35%	20%
30-49	40%	40%	20%
50-69	35%	45%	20%
70+	30%	50%	20%

[illegible]

Country	Year	Value
Algeria	2000	0.00
Algeria	2001	0.00
Algeria	2002	0.00
Algeria	2003	0.00
Algeria	2004	0.00
Algeria	2005	0.00
Algeria	2006	0.00
Algeria	2007	0.00
Algeria	2008	0.00
Algeria	2009	0.00
Algeria	2010	0.00
Algeria	2011	0.00
Algeria	2012	0.00
Algeria	2013	0.00
Algeria	2014	0.00
Algeria	2015	0.00
Algeria	2016	0.00
Algeria	2017	0.00
Algeria	2018	0.00
Algeria	2019	0.00
Algeria	2020	0.00
Algeria	2021	0.00
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Algeria	2090	0.00
Algeria	2091	0.00
Algeria	2092	0.00
Algeria	2093	0.00
Algeria	2094	0.00
Algeria	2095	0.00
Algeria	2096	0.00
Algeria	2097	0.00
Algeria	2098	0.00
Algeria	2099	0.00
Algeria	2100	0.00
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Algeria	2105	0.00
Algeria	2106	0.00
Algeria	2107	0.00
Algeria	2108	0.00
Algeria	2109	0.00
Algeria	2110	0.00
Algeria	2111	0.00
Algeria	2112	



1000



Age Group	Don't know	No	Yes	Probably yes	Probably no
18-24	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
25-34	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
35-44	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
45-54	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
55-64	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

100




1. **Introduction**
 2. **Background**
 3. **Methodology**
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 248. **Tablemaking**


Age Group	Appropriate	Too High	Too Low
18-29	45%	35%	20%
30-49	40%	40%	20%
50-69	35%	45%	20%
70+	30%	50%	20%

[illegible]

Country	Year	Value
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Algeria	2001	0.0000
Algeria	2002	0.0000
Algeria	2003	0.0000
Algeria	2004	0.0000
Algeria	2005	0.0000
Algeria	2006	0.0000
Algeria	2007	0.0000
Algeria	2008	0.0000
Algeria	2009	0.0000
Algeria	2010	0.0000
Algeria	2011	0.0000
Algeria	2012	0.0000
Algeria	2013	0.0000
Algeria	2014	0.0000
Algeria	2015	0.0000
Algeria	2016	0.0000
Algeria	2017	0.0000
Algeria	2018	0.0000
Algeria	2019	0.0000
Algeria	2020	0.0000
Algeria	2021	0.0000
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Algeria	2106	

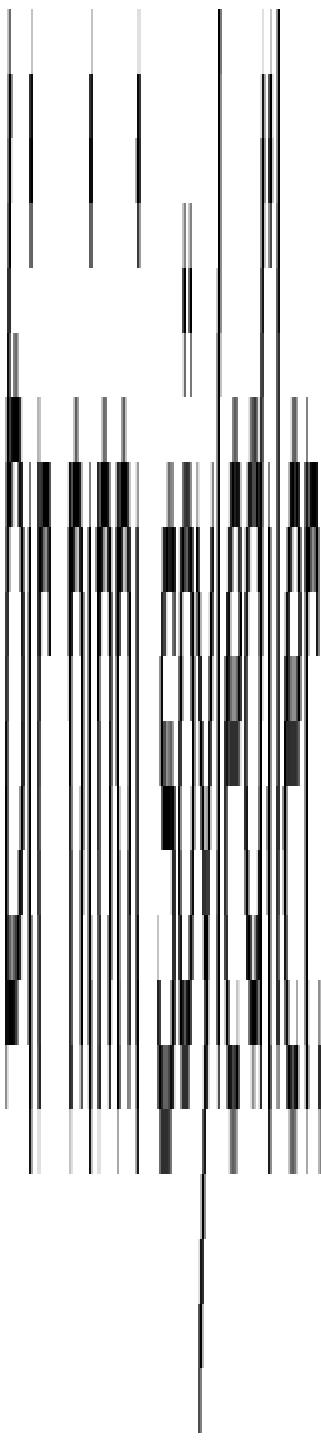


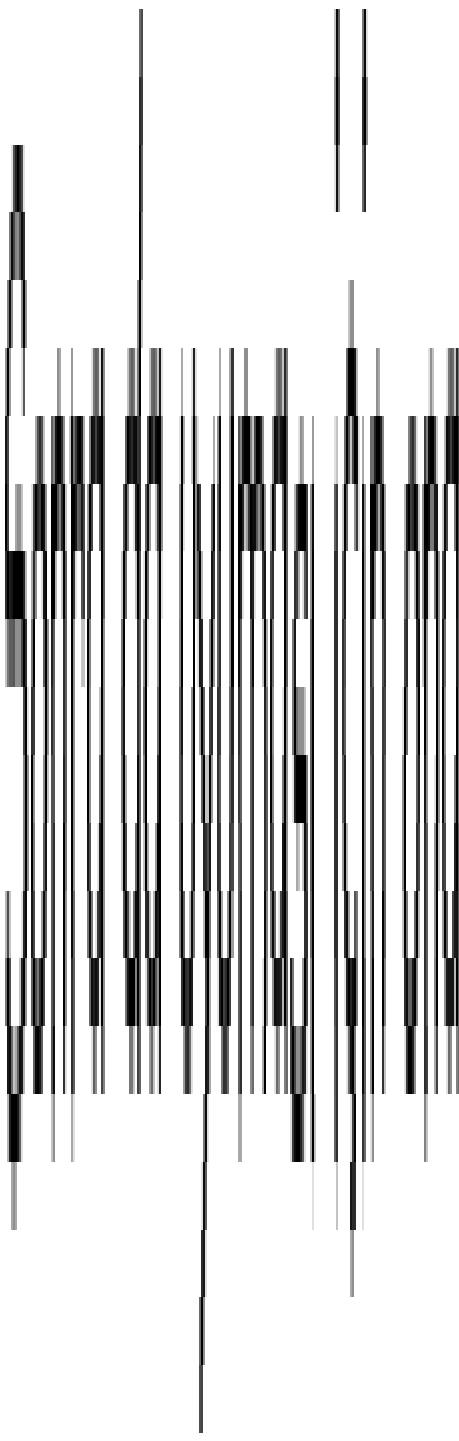
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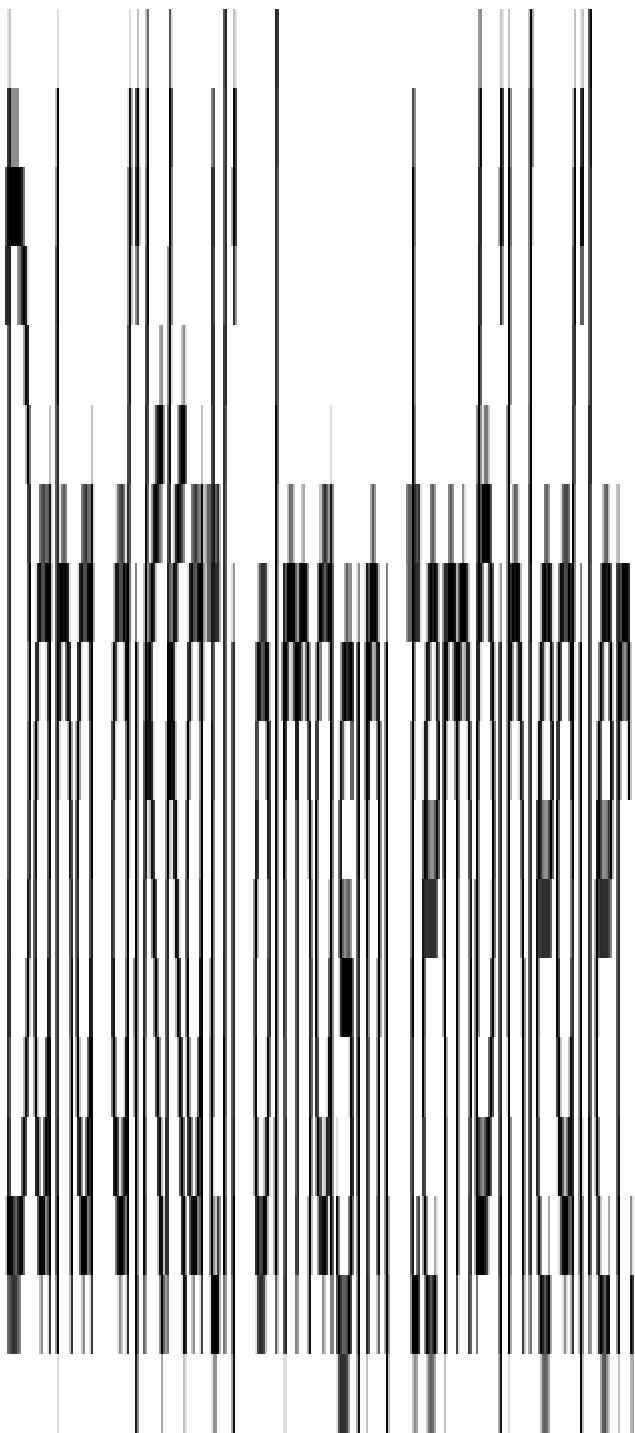


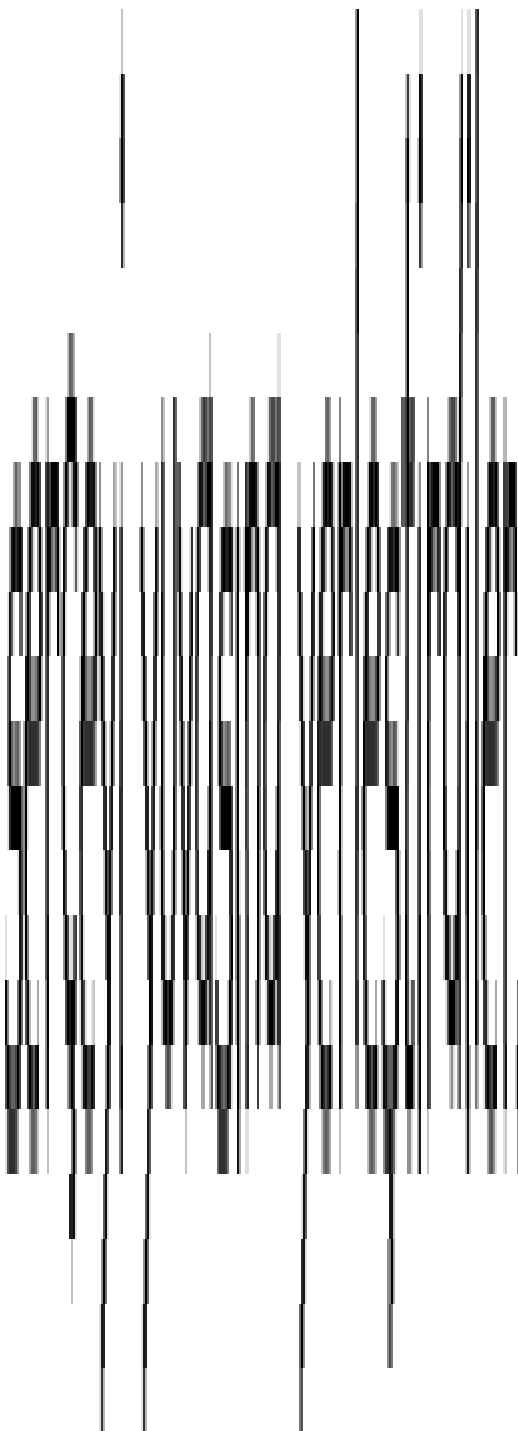
Age Group	Don't know	No	Yes	Probably yes	Probably no
18-24	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
25-34	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
35-44	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
45-54	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
55-64	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

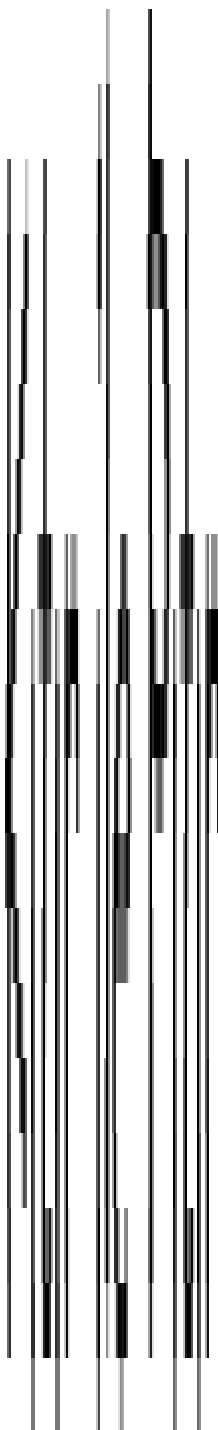
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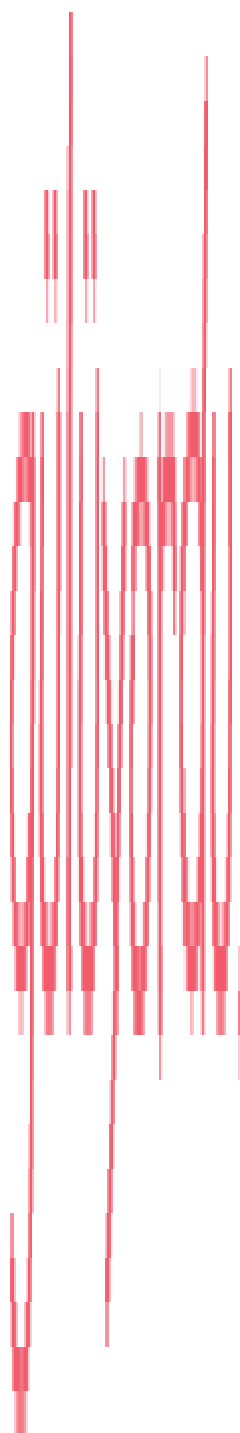


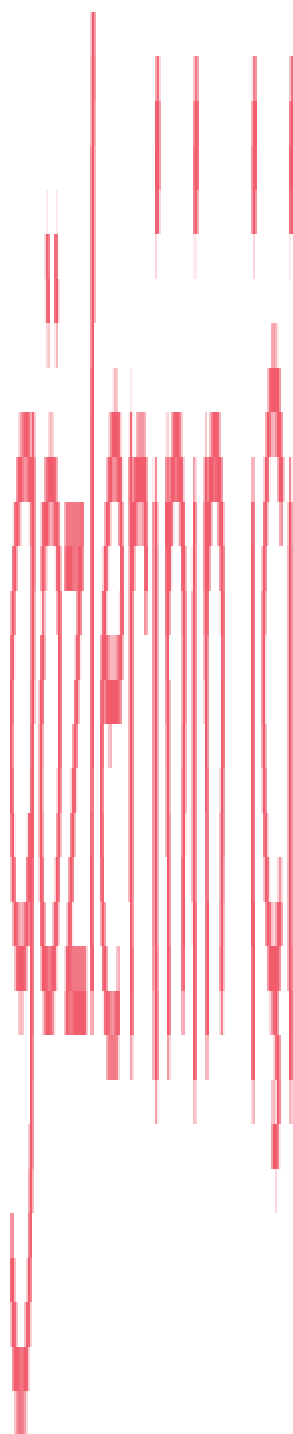


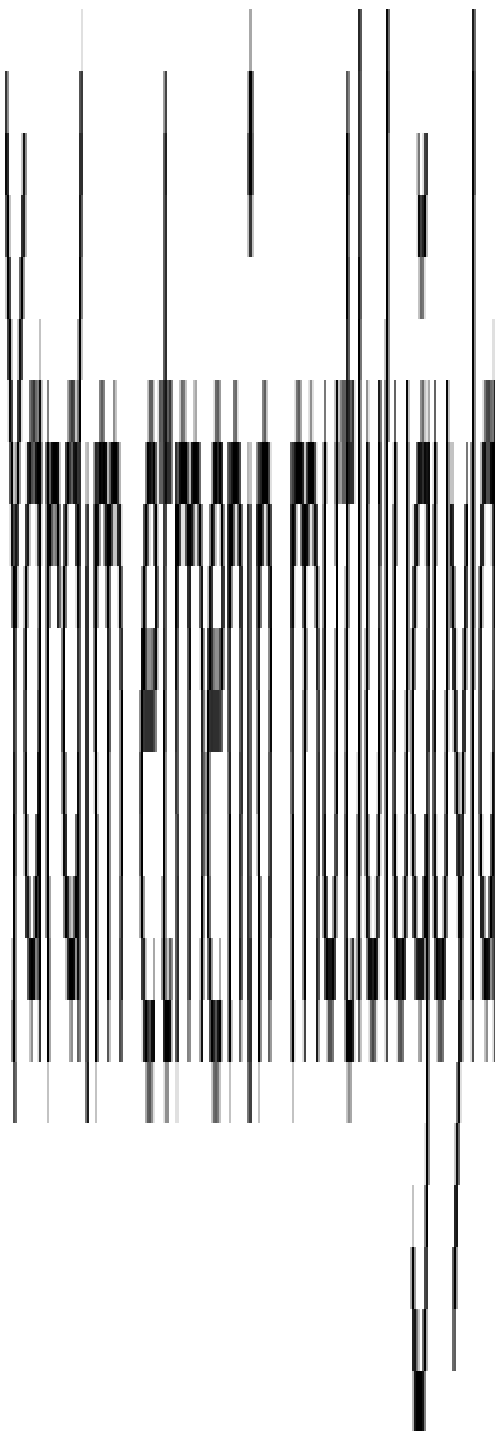


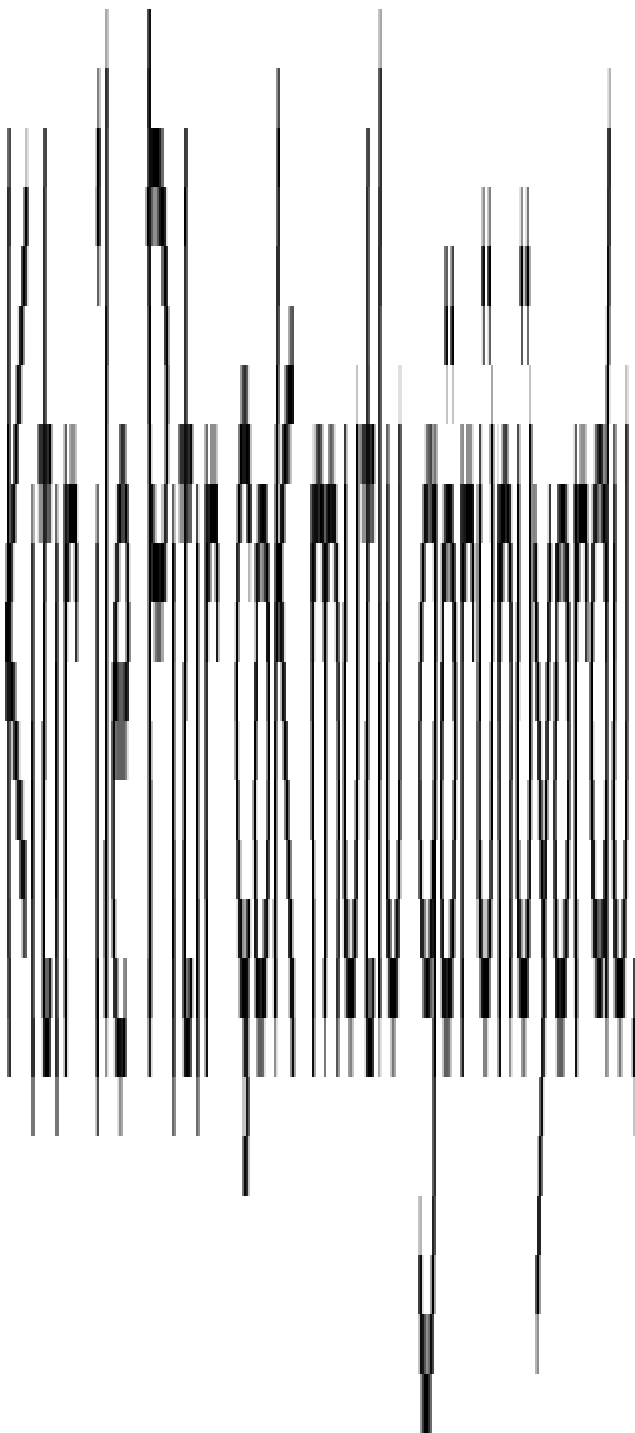


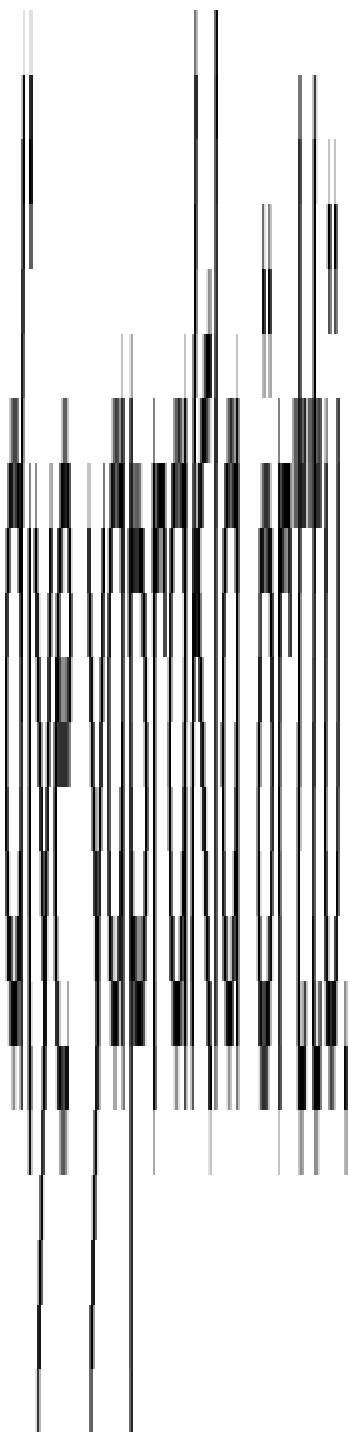


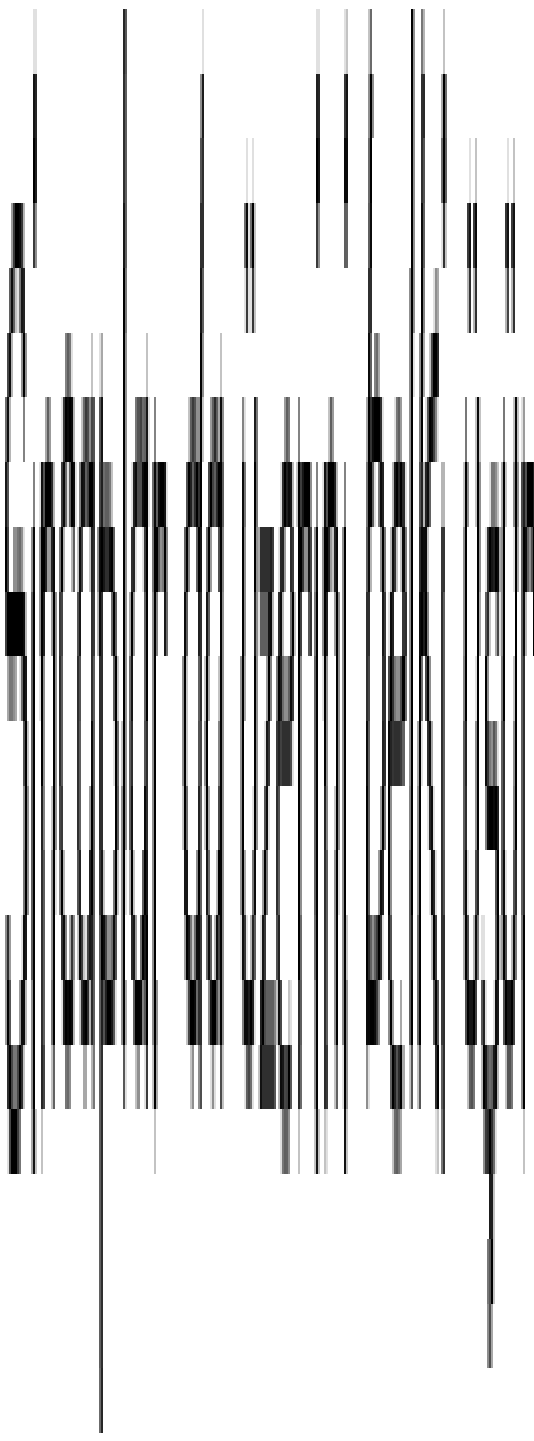


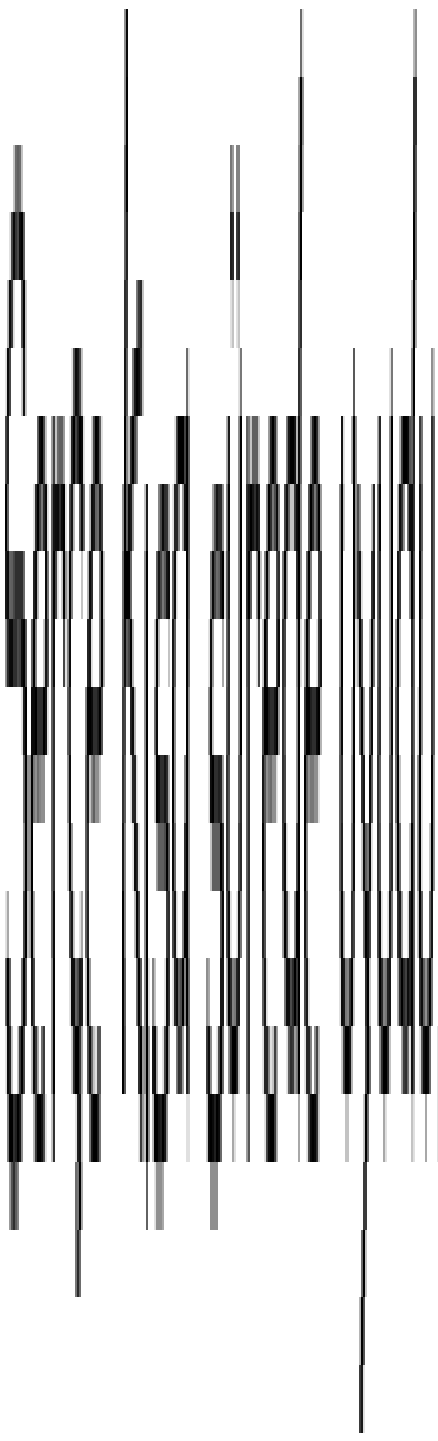






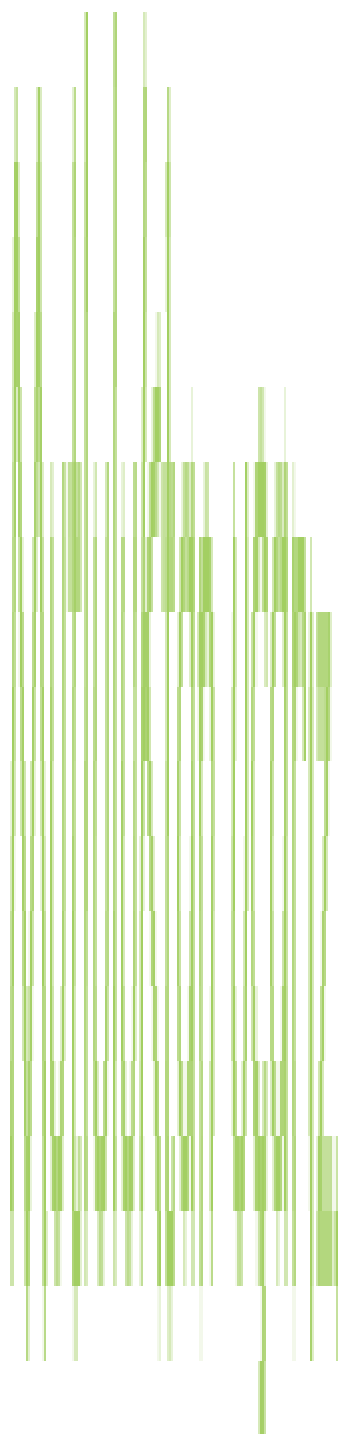


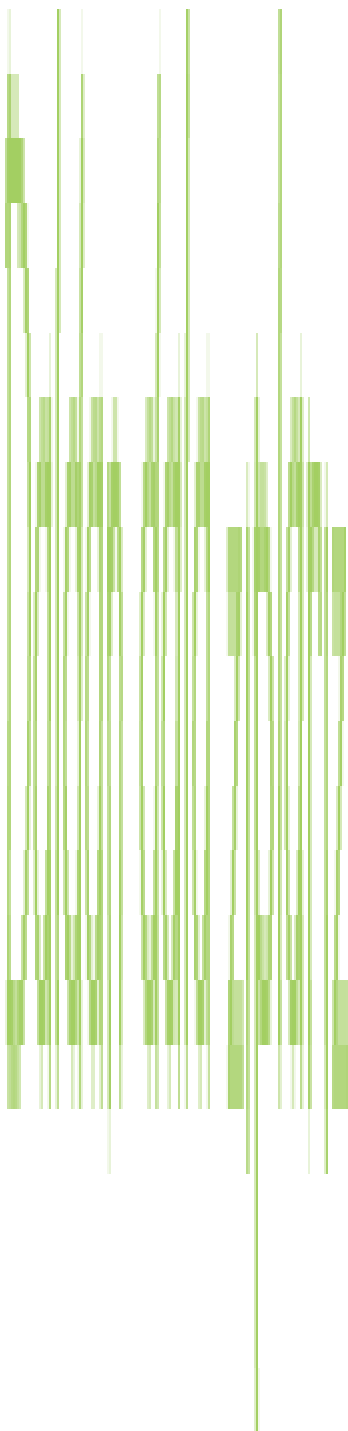














the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* in the 1990s [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [15].

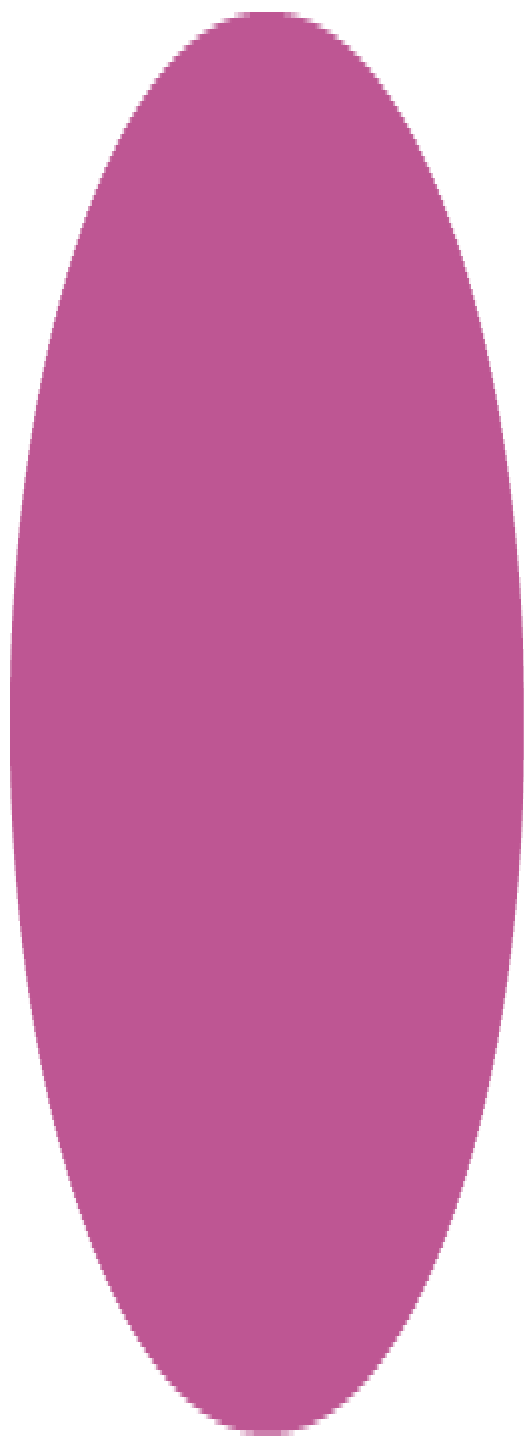
In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [17]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [19].

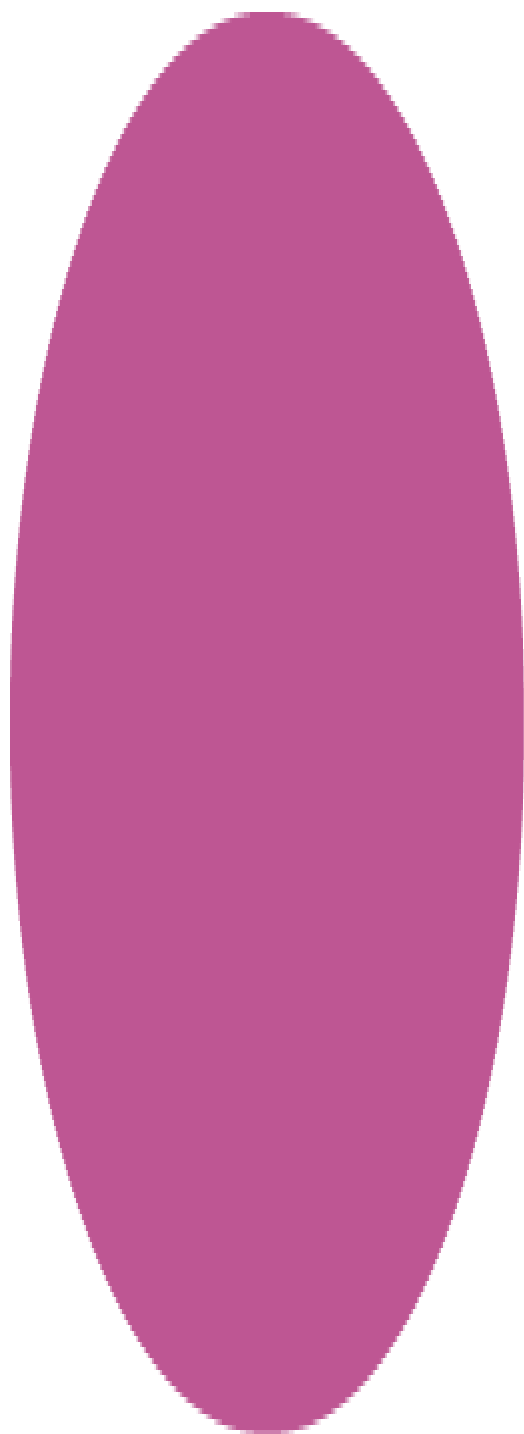
In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [21]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [23].

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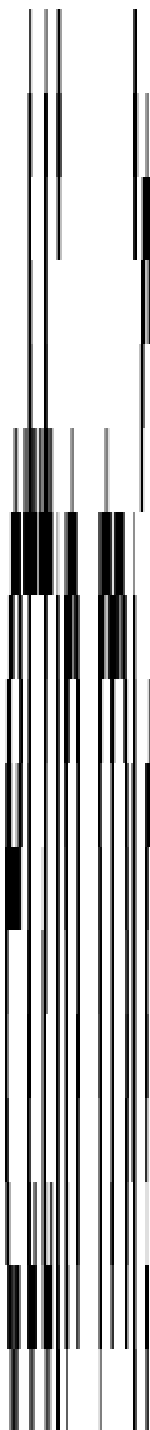
In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [28]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [29]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [30]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [31].

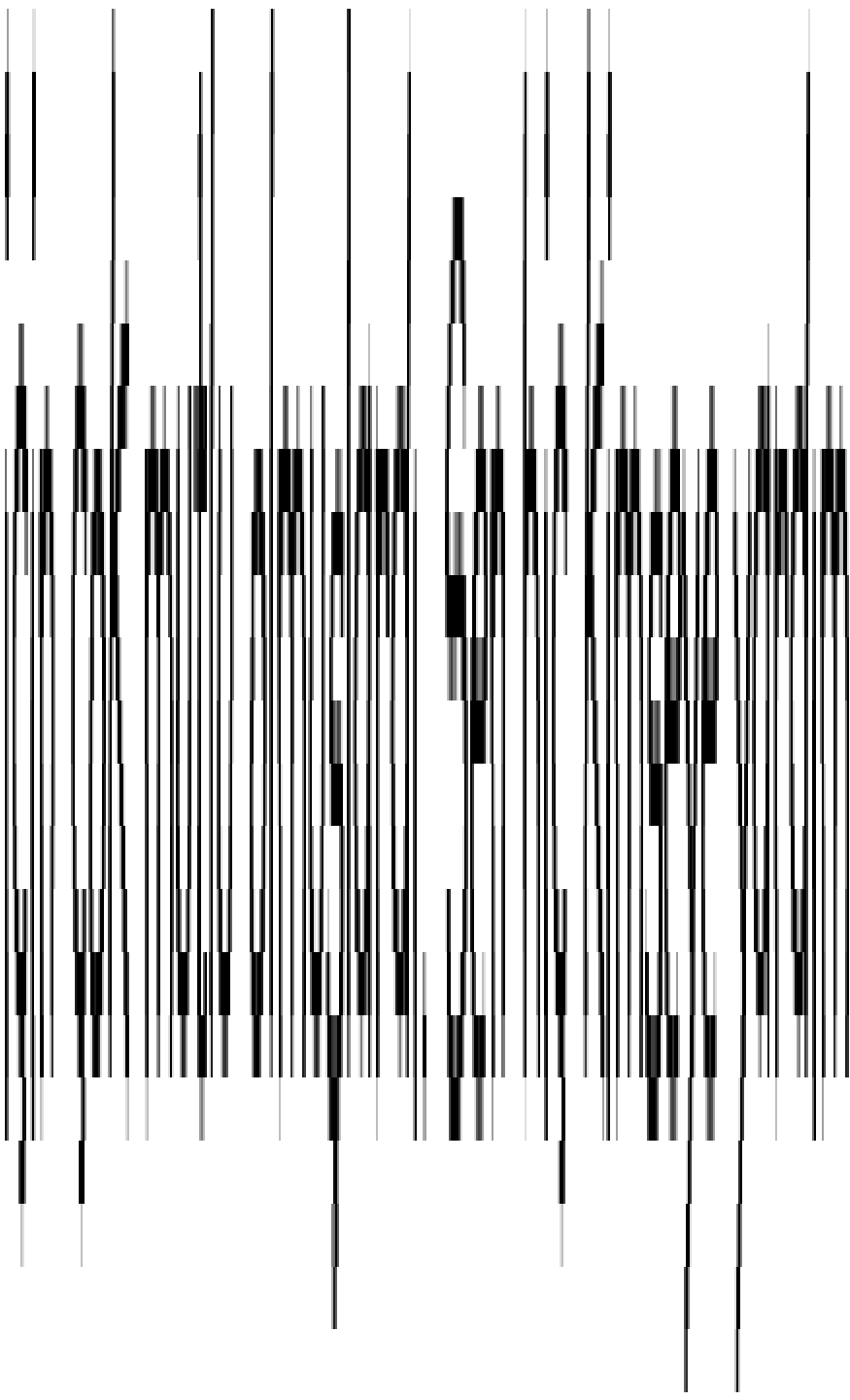
In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [32]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [33].

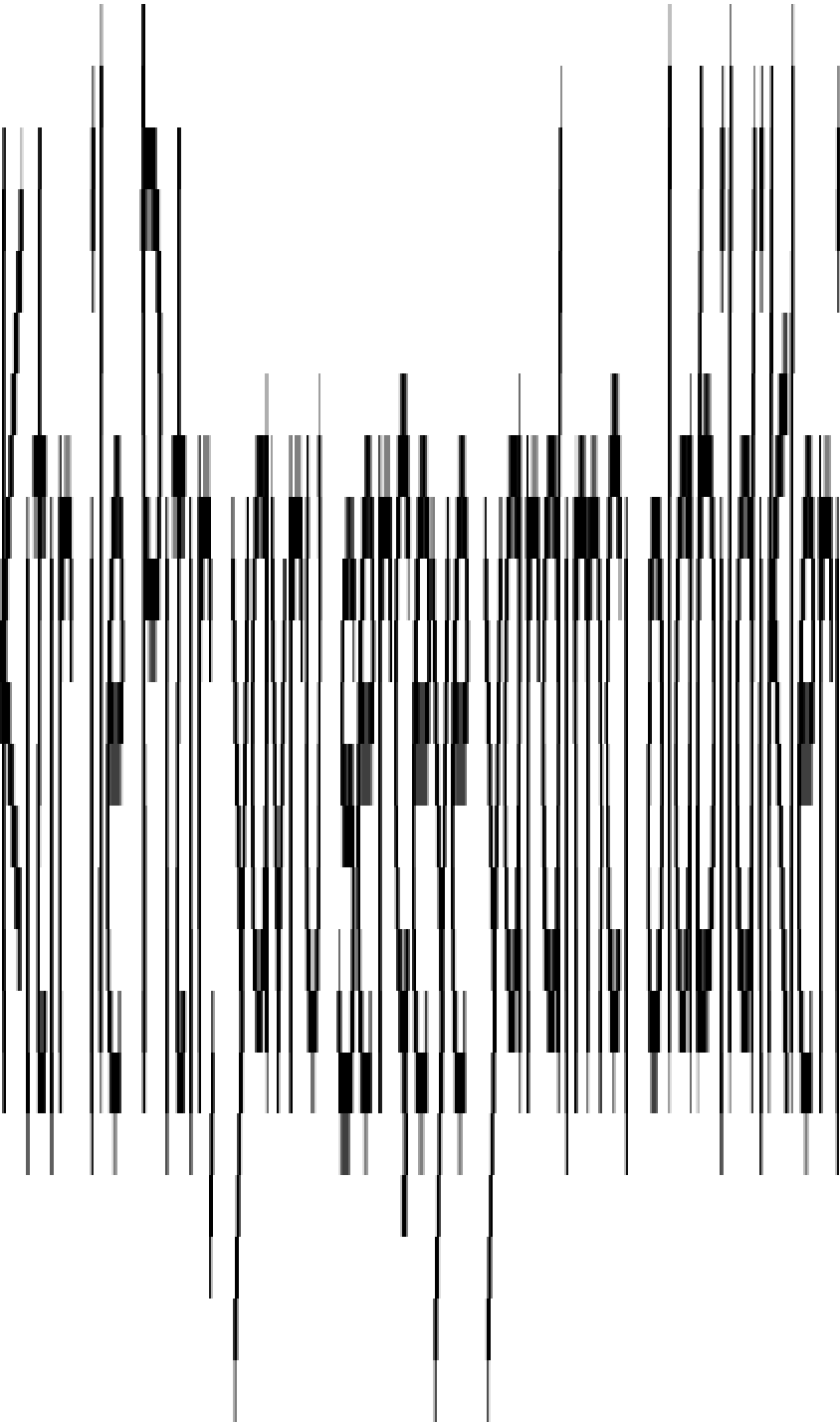


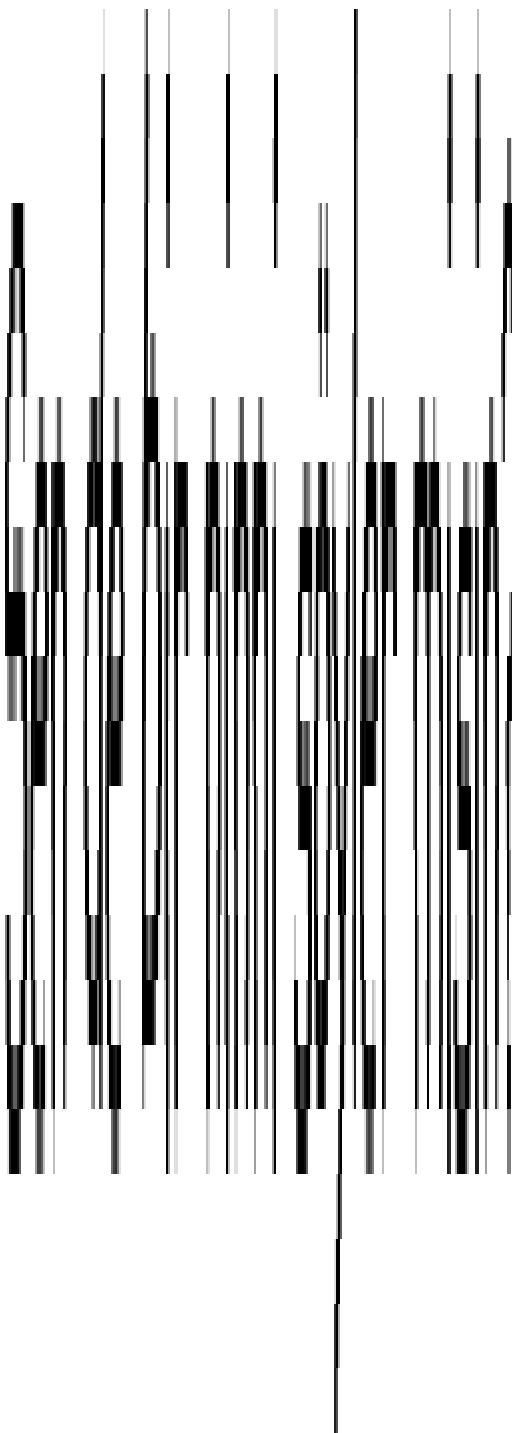


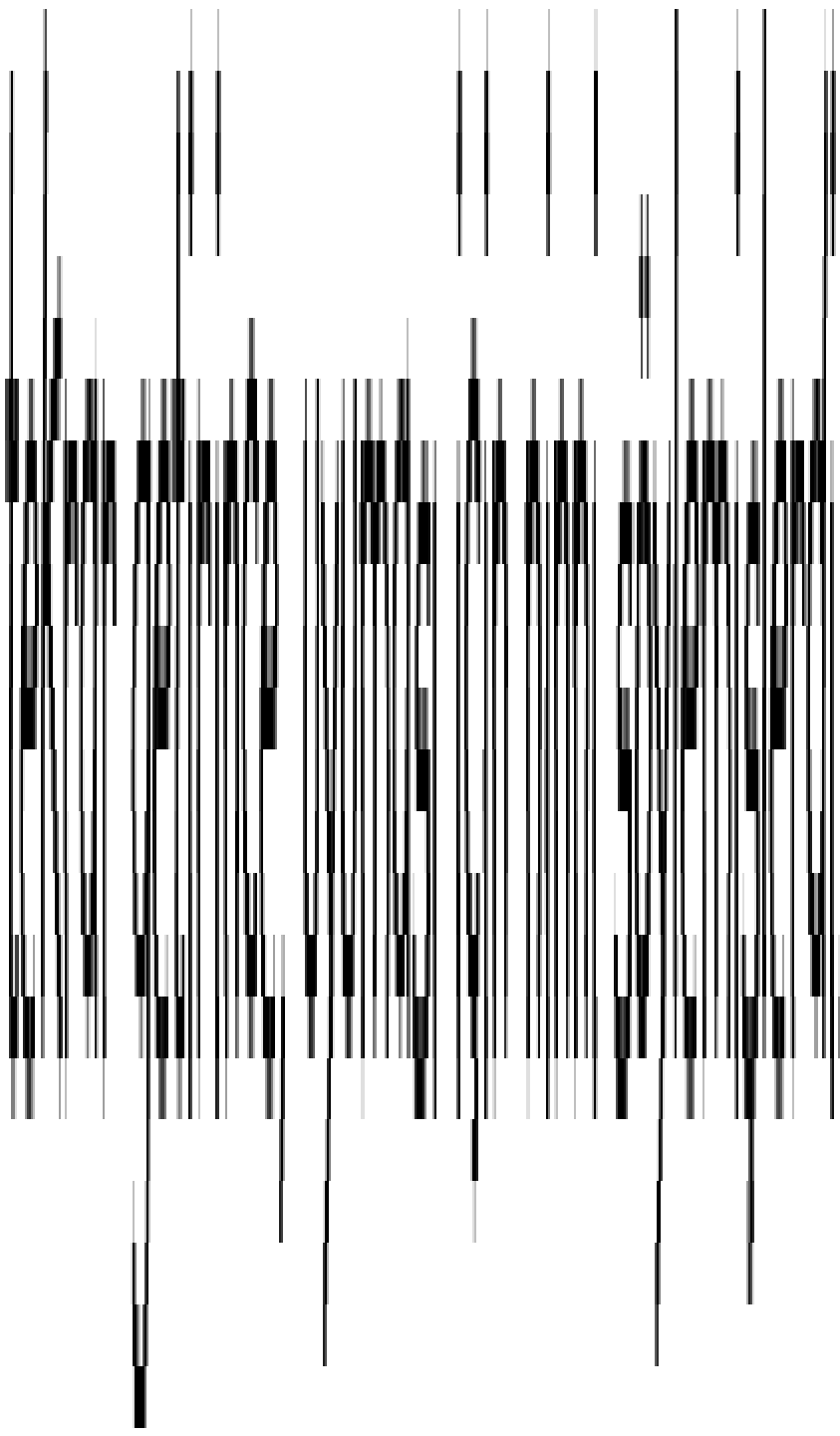
The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in diverse cultural settings. It notes that researchers often face difficulties in establishing rapport with participants and in interpreting their responses. To address these challenges, the paper suggests several strategies, including the use of local researchers and the development of culturally appropriate research instruments. The final part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in cross-cultural research. It emphasizes the need for researchers to obtain informed consent from participants and to ensure that their research does not cause harm or exploitation. The paper concludes by noting that while cross-cultural research is a complex and challenging endeavor, it is also a highly rewarding one that can lead to a deeper understanding of human behavior and culture.

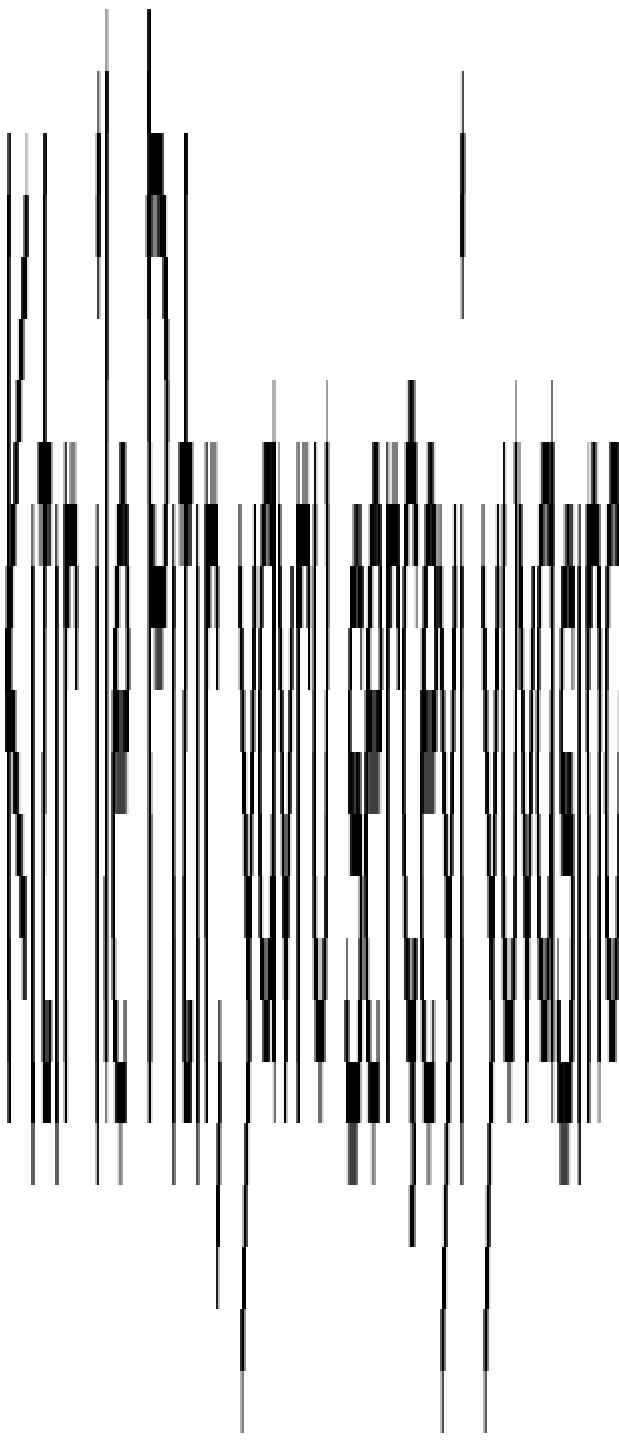


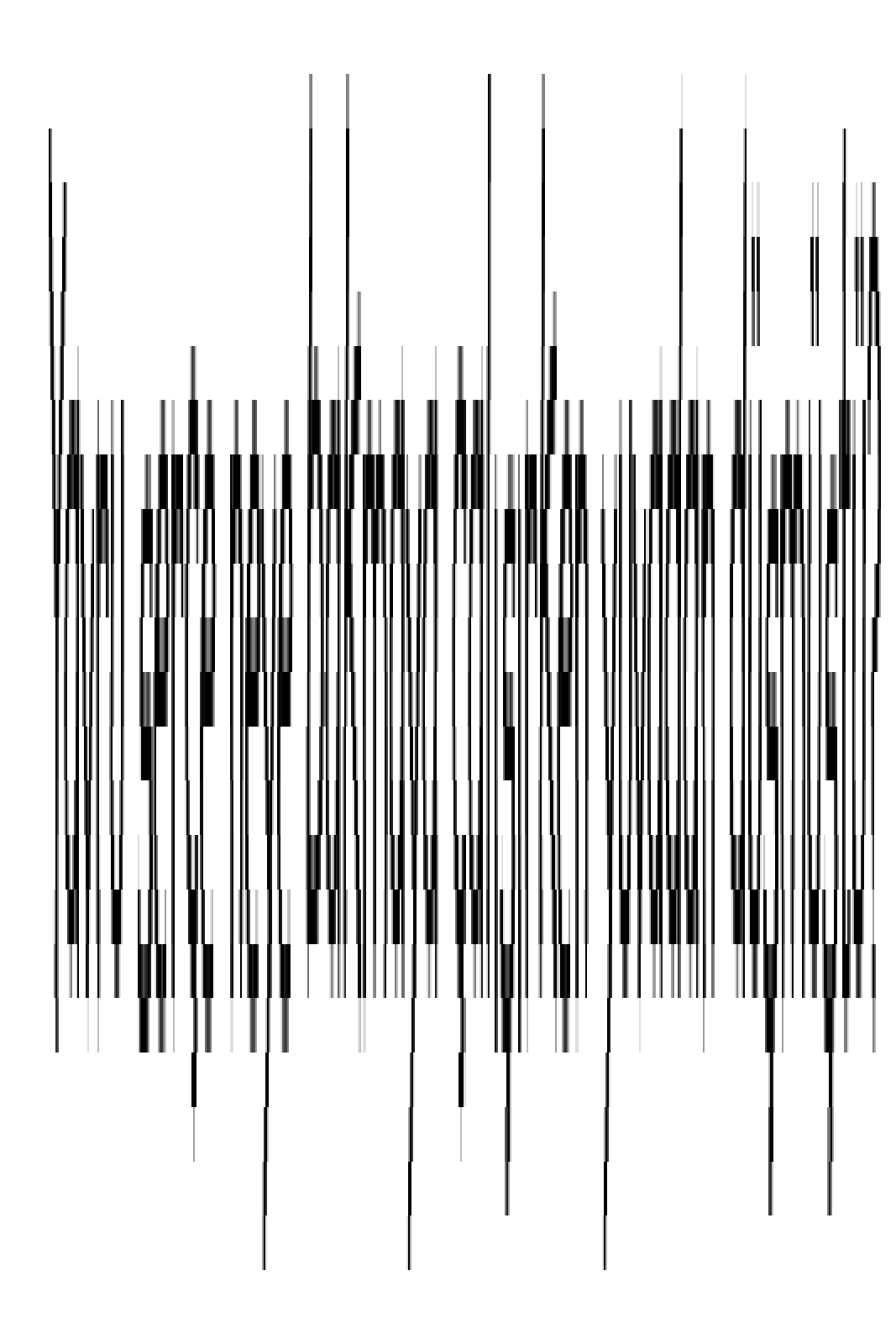


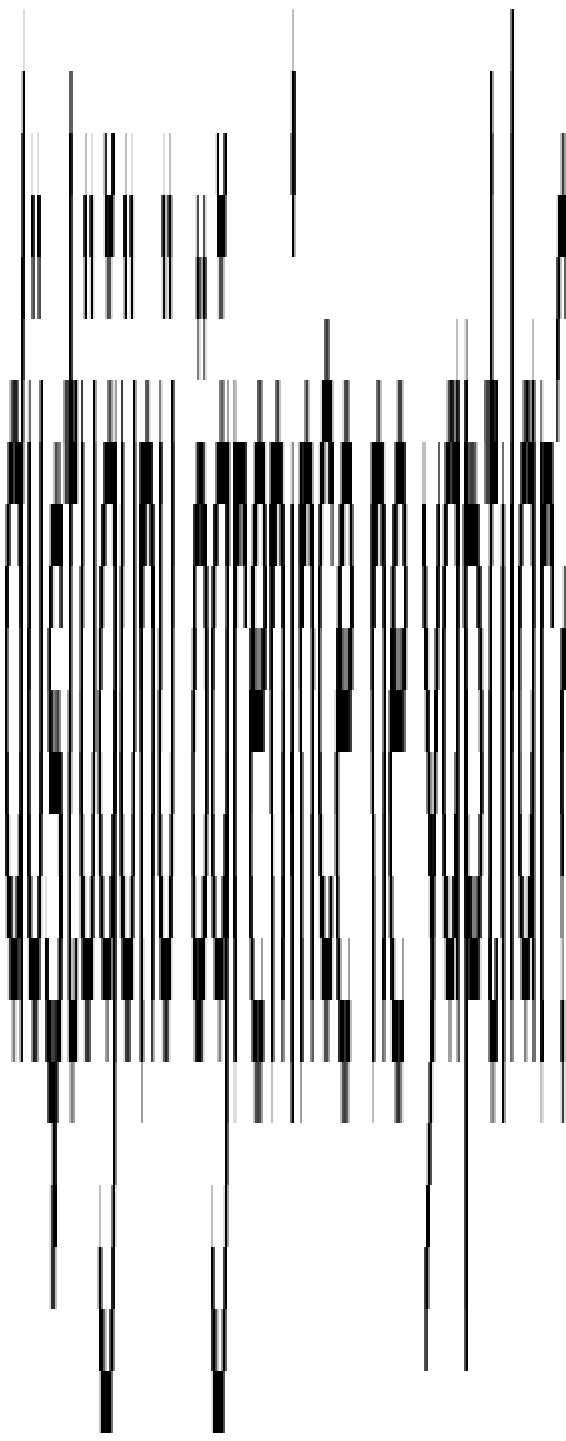


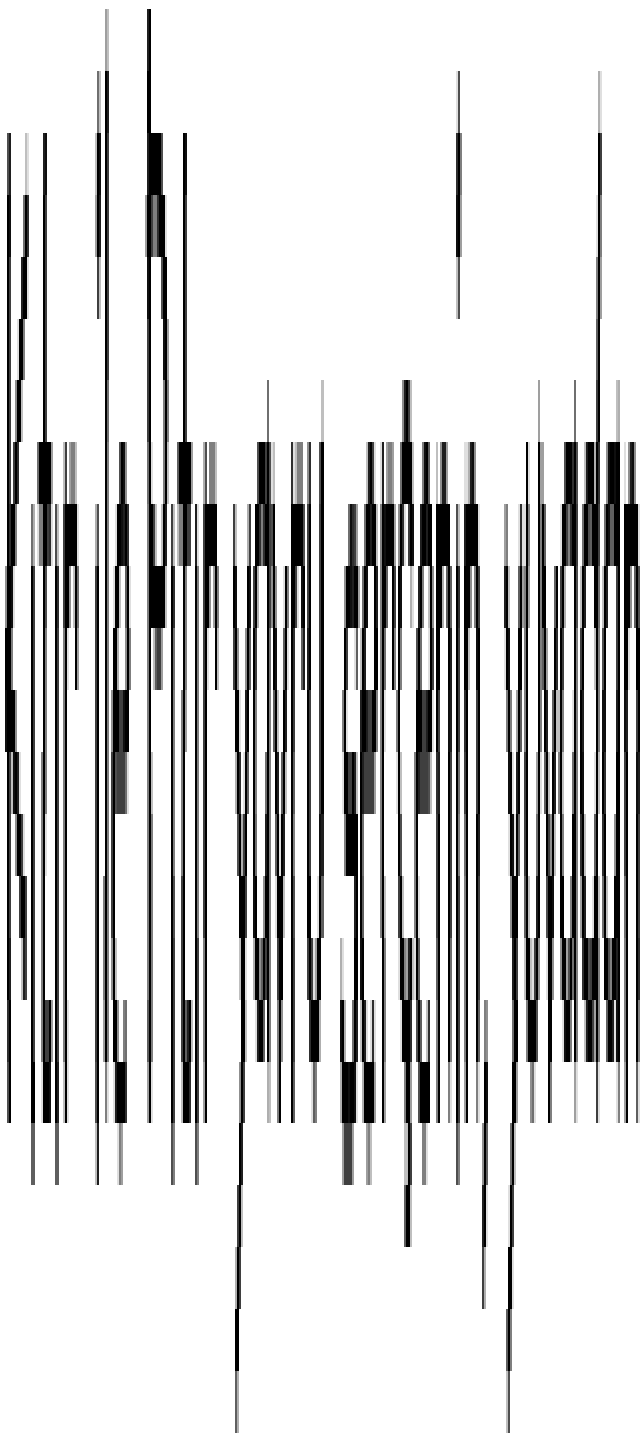


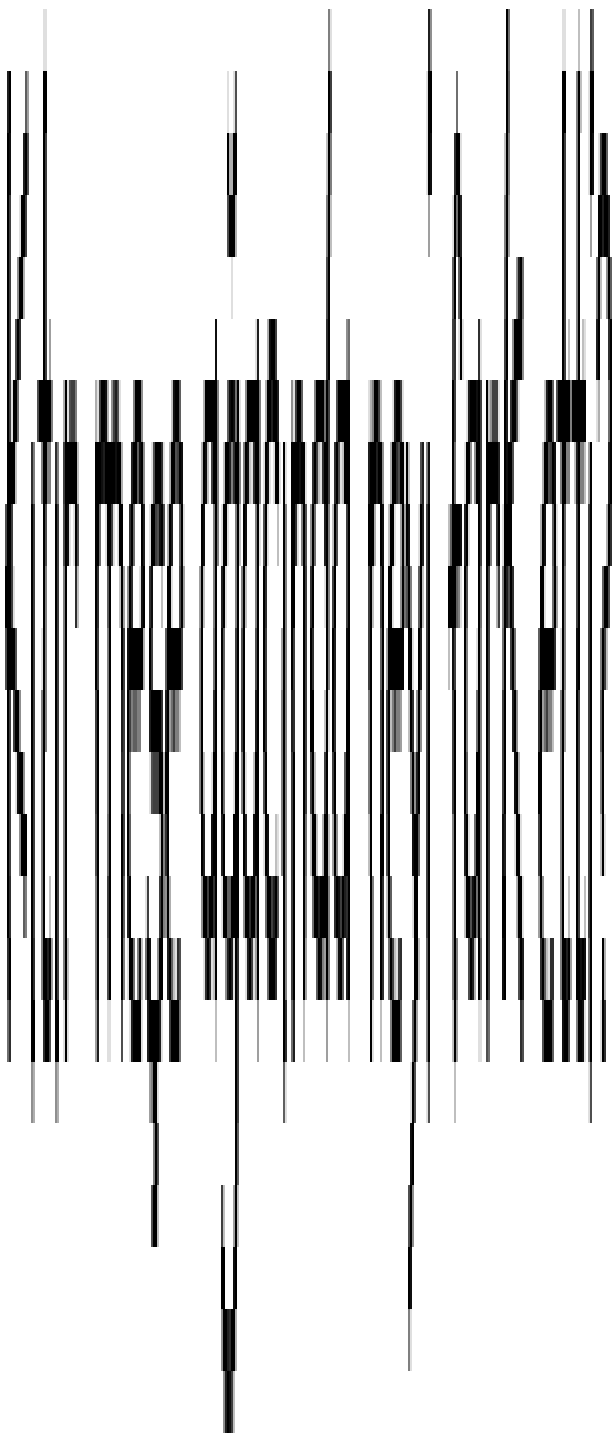


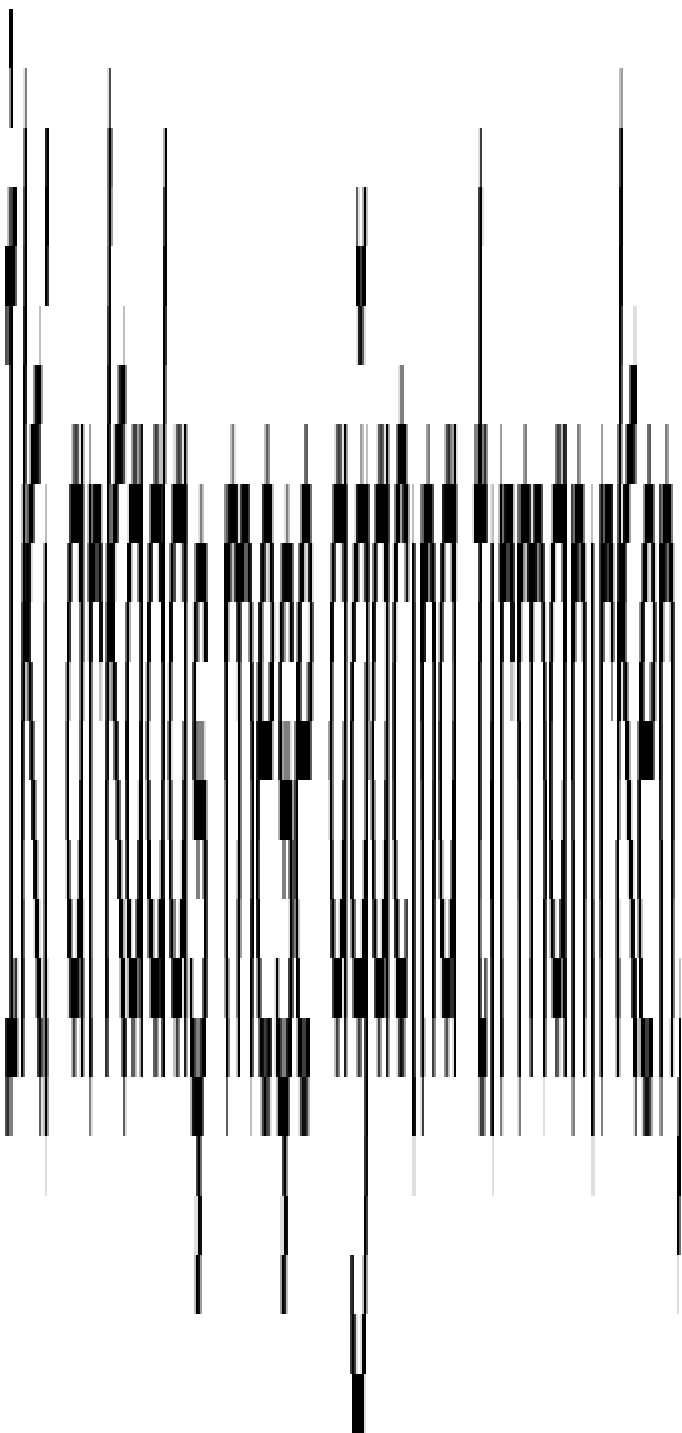












The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes.

The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It describes the qualitative approach adopted, which involves in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The researchers aimed to explore the experiences and perceptions of the participants, rather than testing a specific hypothesis.

The third part of the paper presents the findings of the study. It discusses the various themes that emerged from the data, such as the role of family in education and the influence of community norms. The researchers found that there were significant differences in the way that different cultural groups viewed education and learning.

The final part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings for practice. It suggests that educators and policymakers should take into account the cultural context of their students and communities when designing educational programs. This could involve providing additional support for students from disadvantaged backgrounds or incorporating culturally relevant content into the curriculum.









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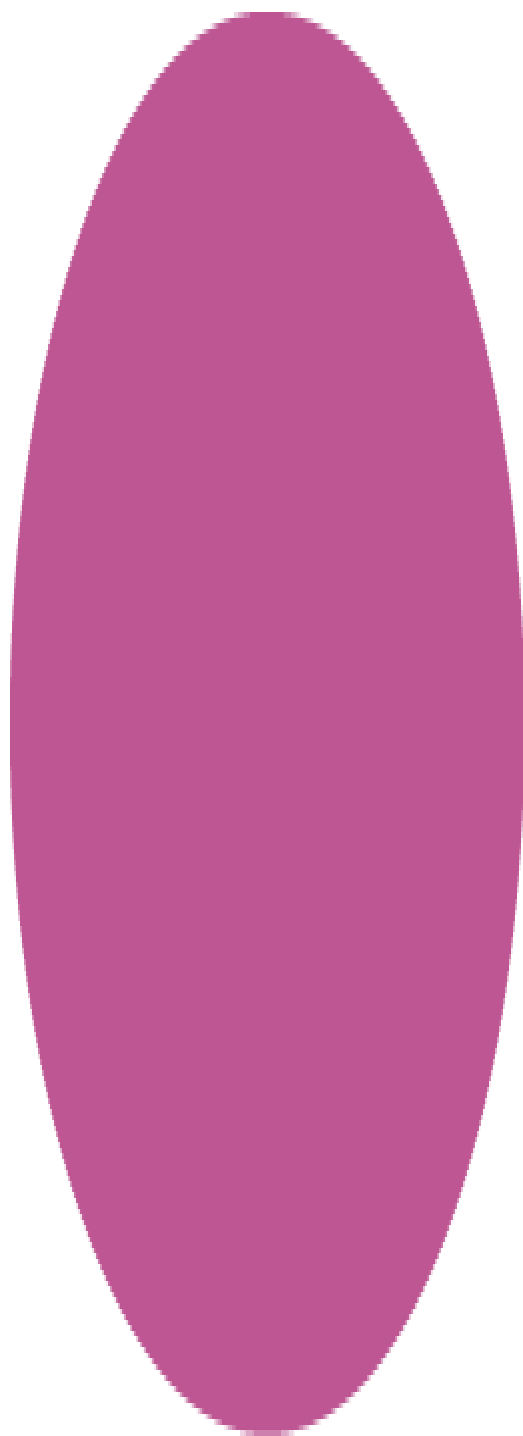
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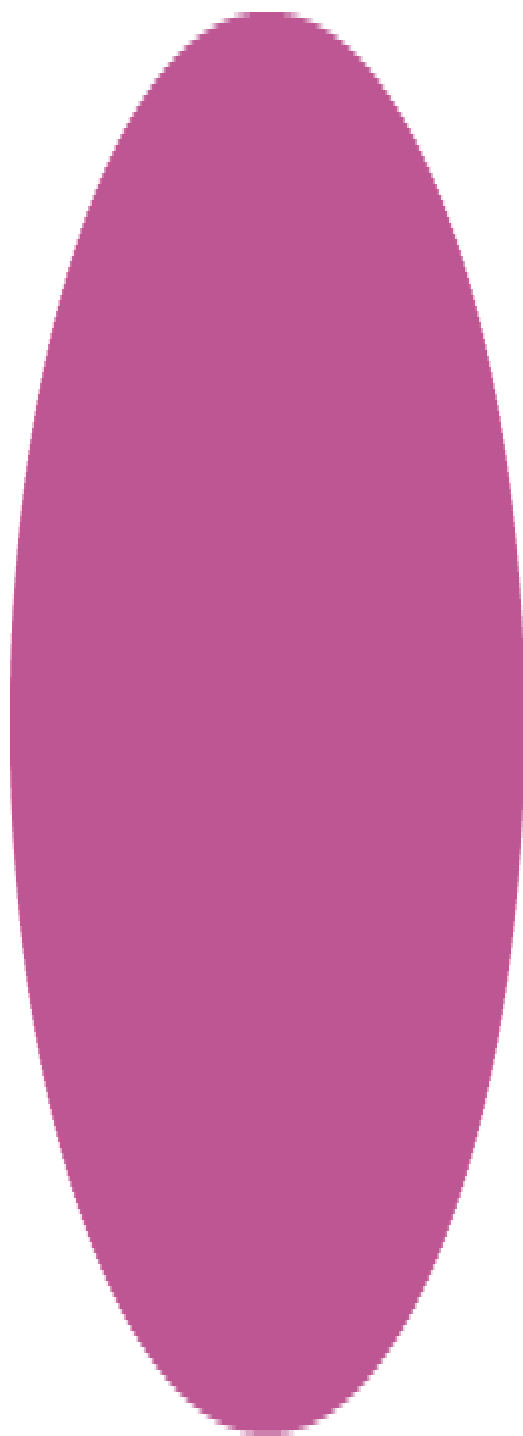
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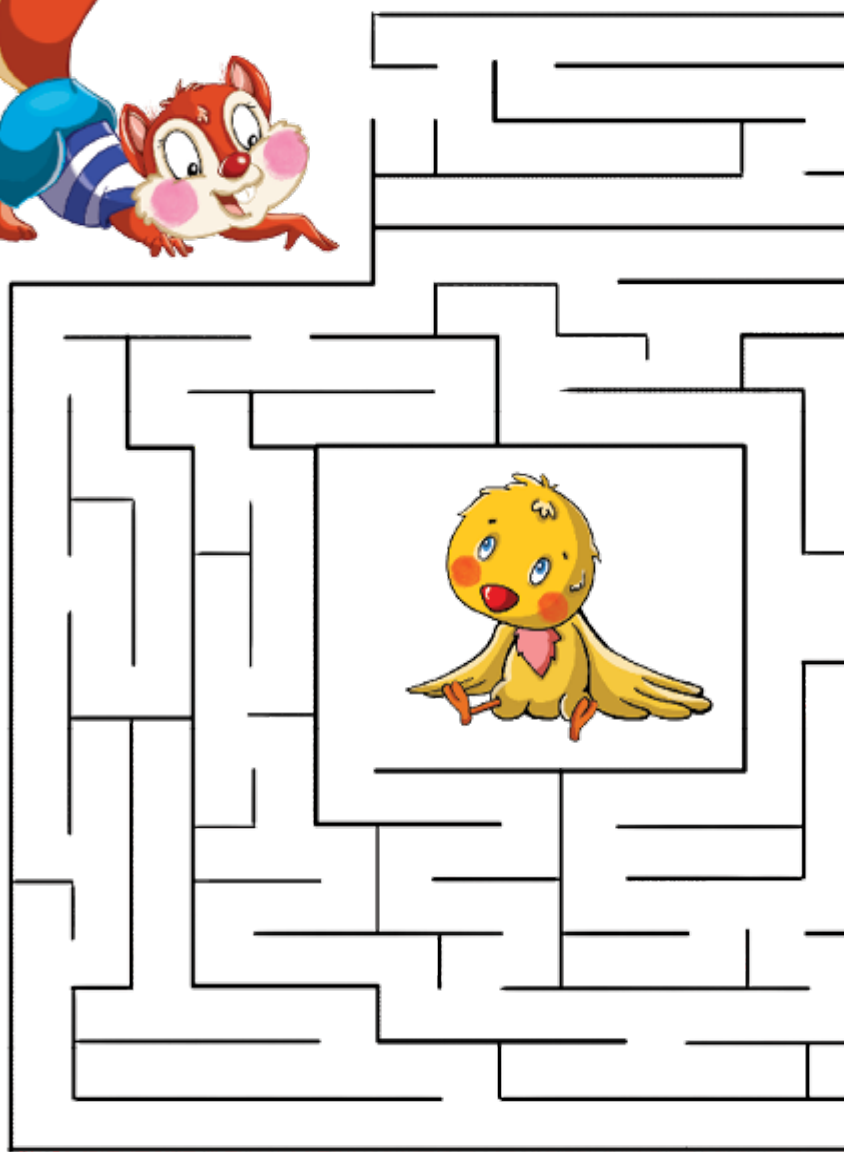


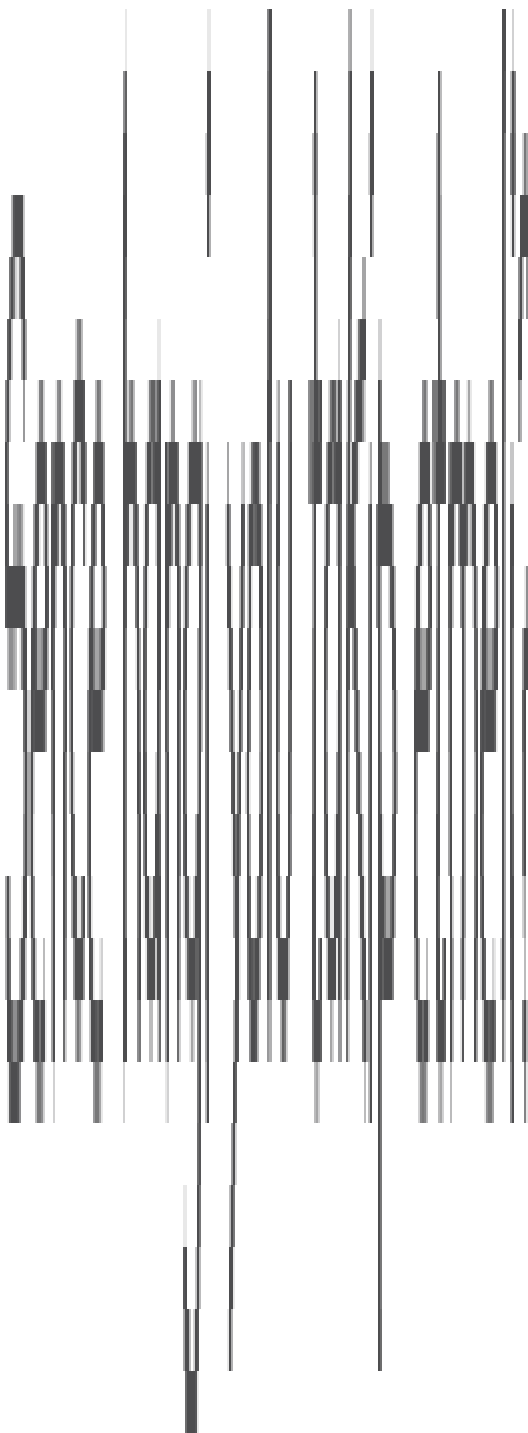


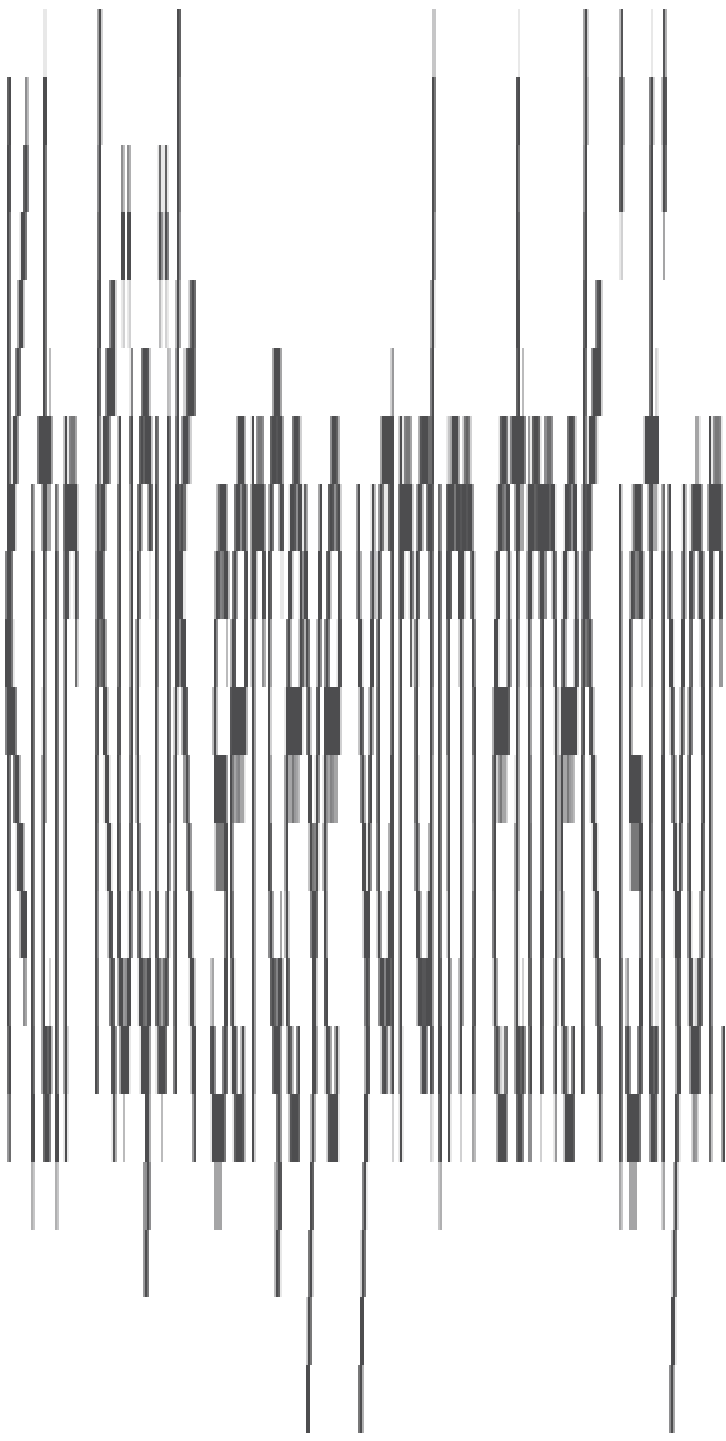


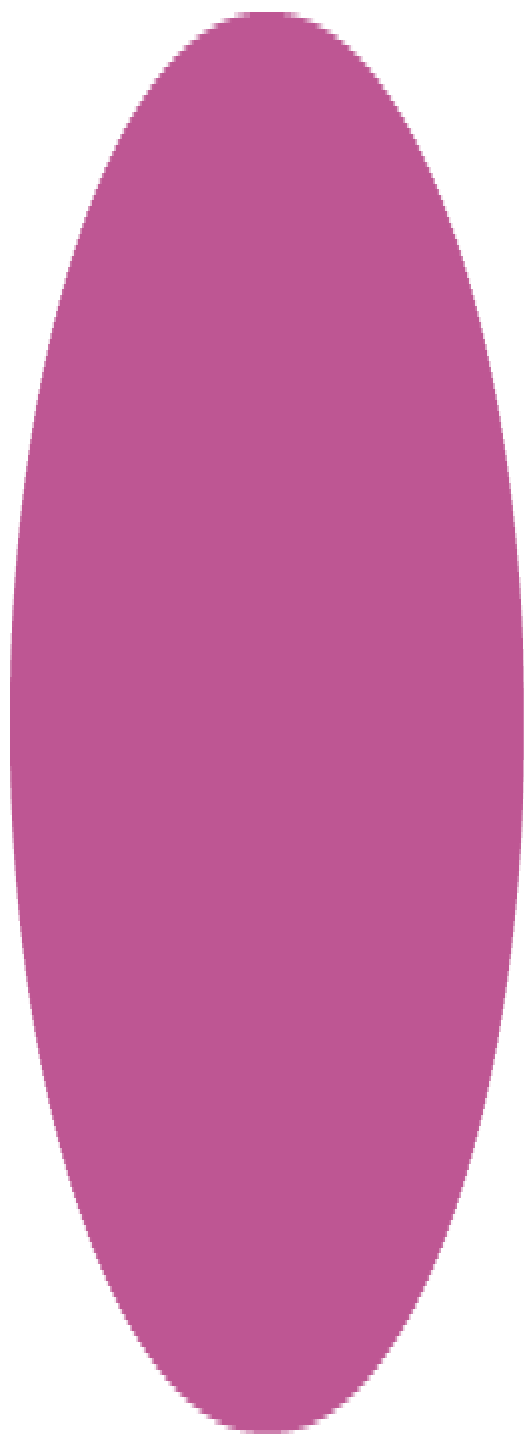


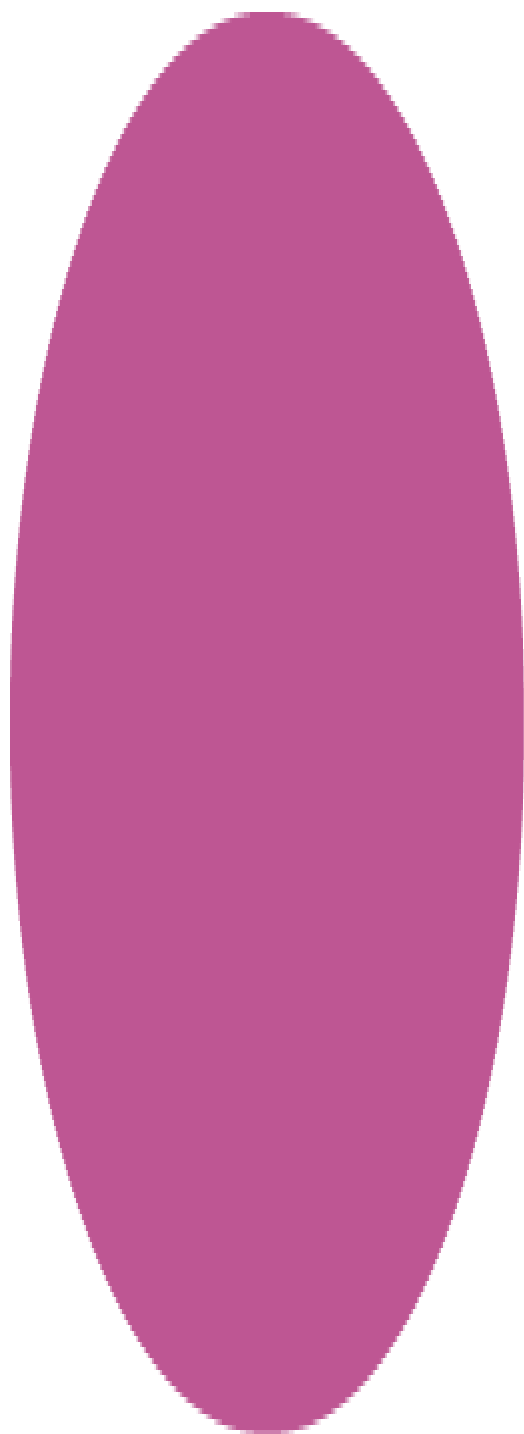
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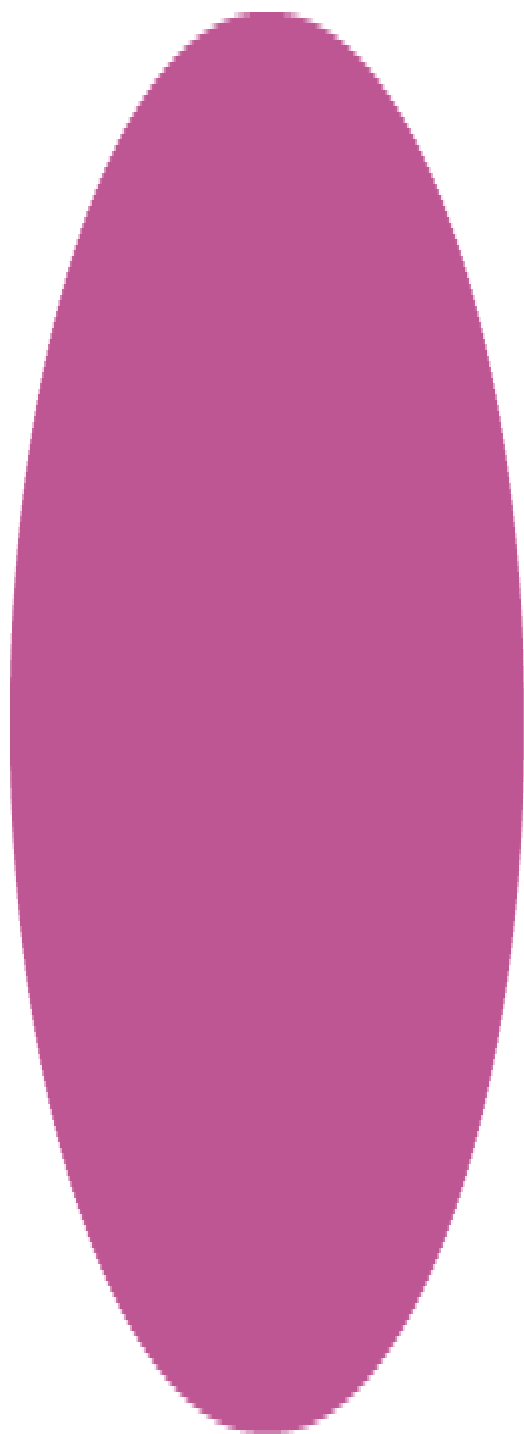


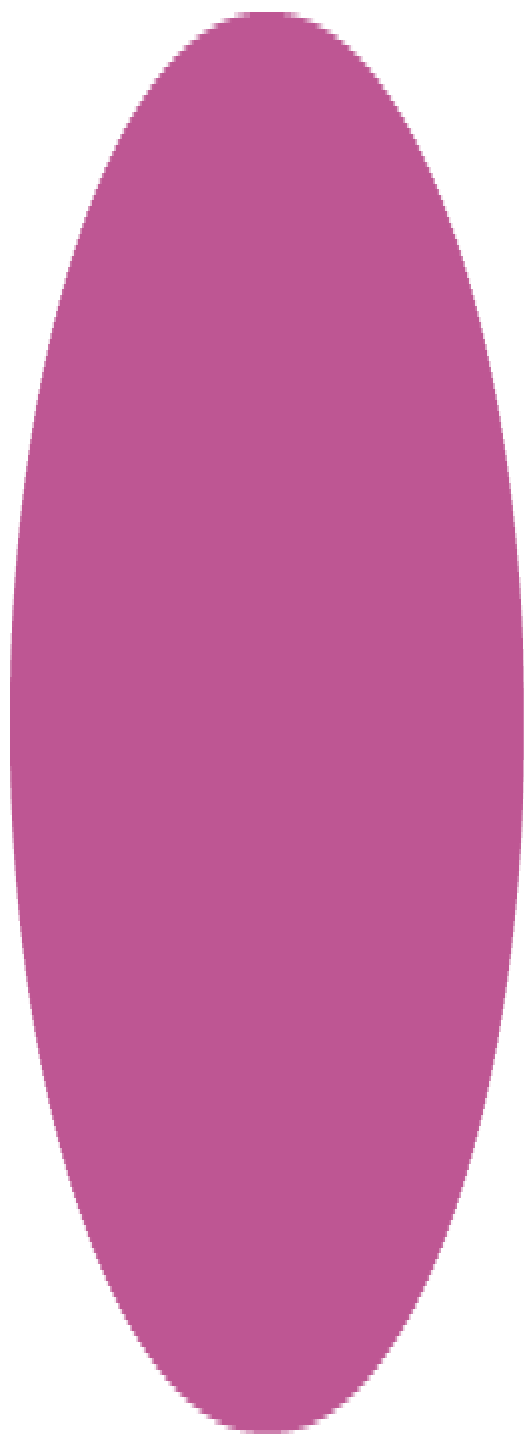


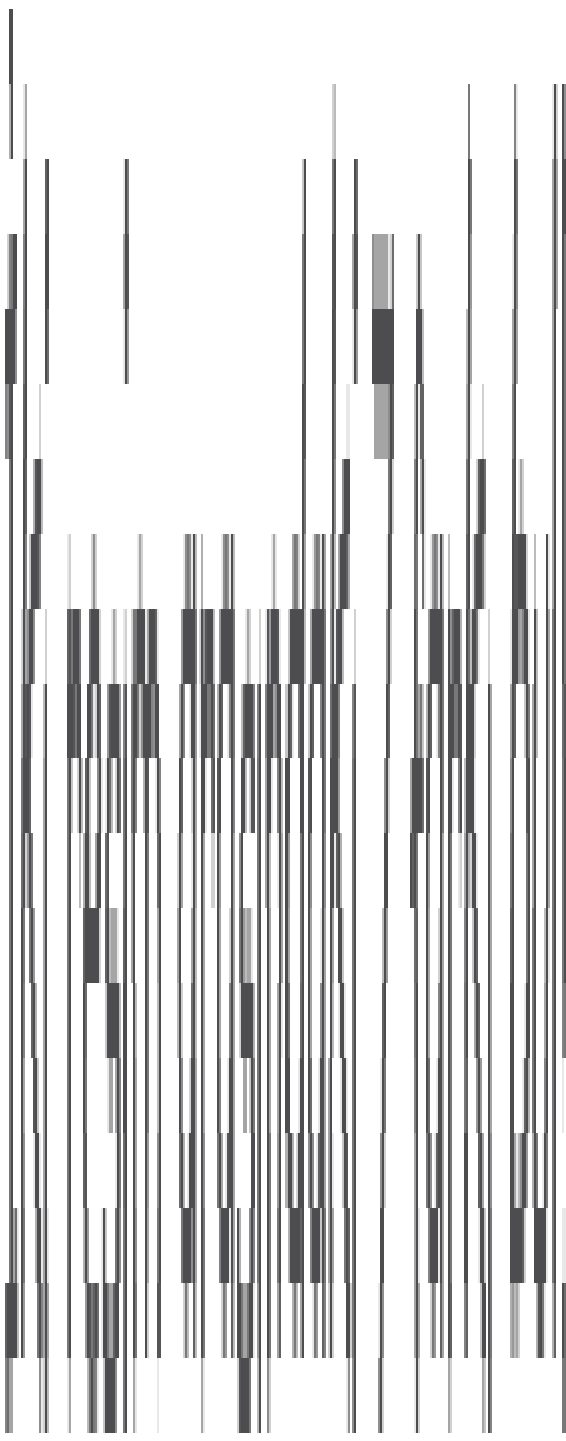
















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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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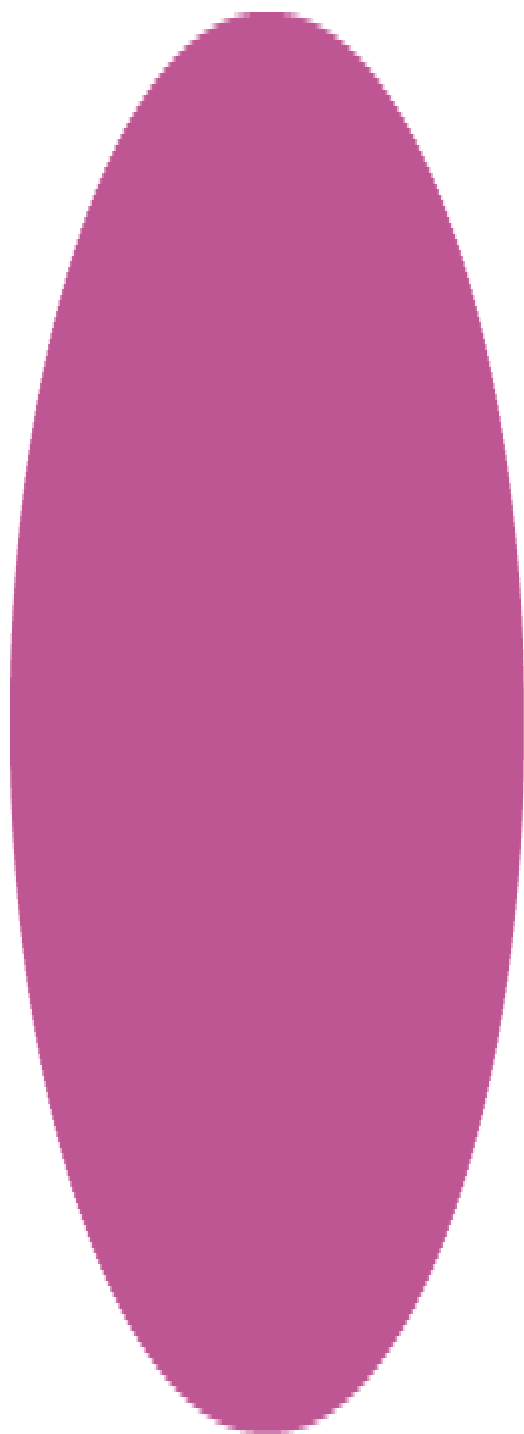
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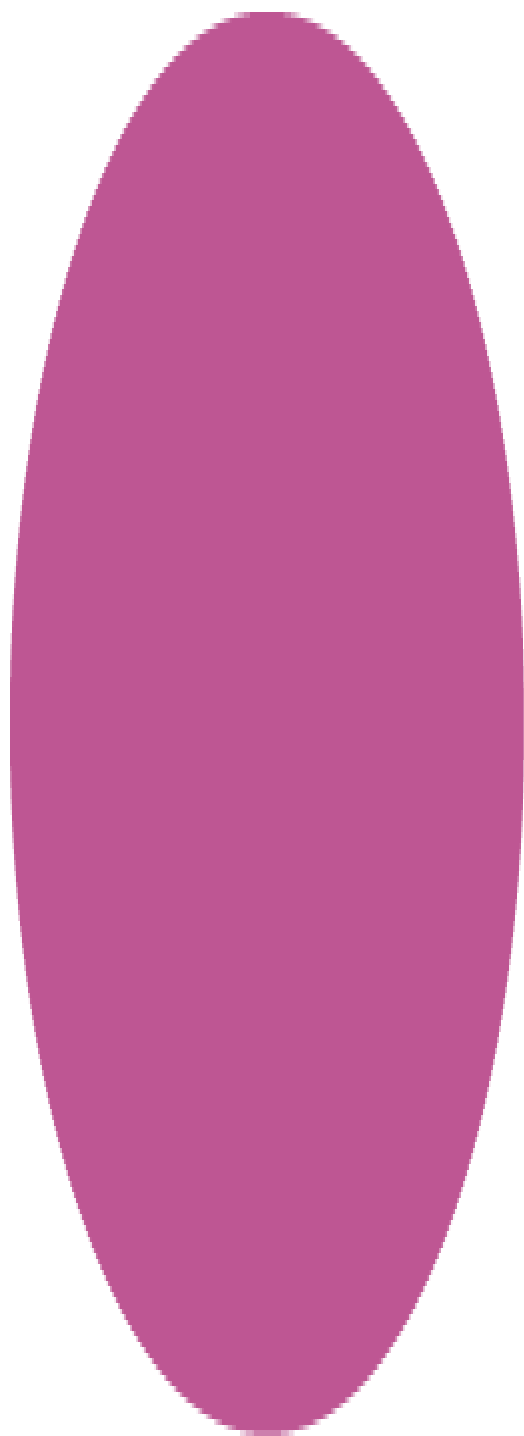
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[illegible]





























1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".













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